Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 150 No. 25 December 16, 1946

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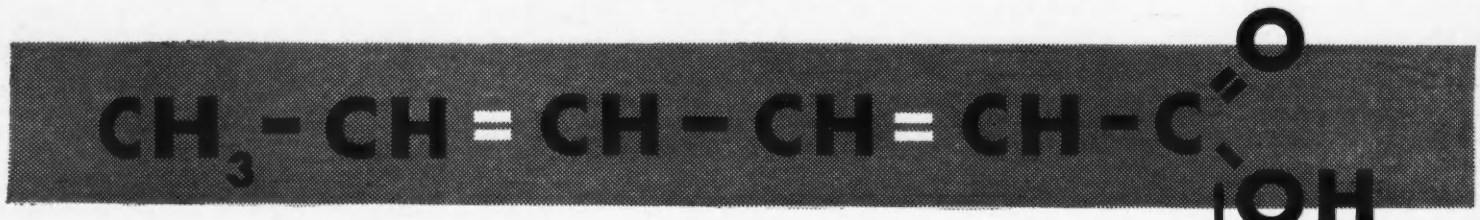

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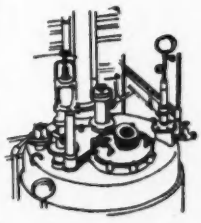

CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS

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Truman Combines Wartime Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

Wartime emergency agencies of the government were realigned on a peacetime basis under a new setup called the Office of Temporary Controls by President Truman December 12. Major Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Works Administration, was named head of the new office.

The executive order of the President creating the OTC consolidates the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Office of Price Administration, the Civilian Production Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization into the new agency.

The order also terminates the Wage Stabilization Board as of February 24, 1947, and the Economic Stabilization Board. It reestablishes the Office of Government Reports and transfers to it the functions of a government information service of the Bureau of Budgets and the functions of the advertising and motion picture division of the OWMR.

Functions of the Office of Contract Settlement are transferred to the Treasury Department while the functions of the Wage Stabilization Board are divided between the Treasury and the Department of Labor.

John R. Steelman, who was head of the OWMR, was appointed assistant to the President and will continue to serve as liaison between the executive agencies and the President's Commission on Higher Education, as well as chairman of the President's Scientific Research Board, which was established recently by executive order to report to the President on current scientific research programs of the Federal government and steps needed to coordinate these programs.

The Office of Temporary Control will be responsible for carrying out the continuing responsibilities of the OPA and CPA and certain activities of the OWMR. Priorities powers which the CPA operates will expire March 31, except for building materials, unless extended by Congress.

OIT Removes Fish Oils, Glues from Export List

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce has removed forty additional items from the list of commodities subject to export licensing control. The action became effective December 12. Among the items released were glue of animal origin other than casein; inedible casein; dried bones; hide glue stock; fish oils and fish liver oils and concentrates in bulk; zinc sulphide, and molybdate chrome orange.

Effective December 18, the department has added to the list of controlled items shelled and unshelled peanuts. The department pointed out that it had not extended export controls to peanuts since there had been no customary exportation of fats and oils in this form. The extreme scarcity of other edible oils, however, it said, had led foreign buyers to attempt very large purchases from this one remaining source and the establishment of controls had become mandatory.

Peanut Oil Food Order Terminated

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture announced that WFO 130 has been terminated effective December 12. This order provided for the purchase, sale and use of all farmers' stock peanuts from the 1945 crop which were allocated to the Commodity Credit Corporation for distribution to food processors, candy manufacturers and manufacturers of peanut oil. Since peanuts from the 1945 crop have been disposed of and the No. 2 peanuts diverted into peanut oil, this order is no longer necessary, it was explained.

Toluene Plant Offered by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

Government - owned facilities at Baton Rouge, La., for the production of toluene from petroleum are to be offered for sale by the War Assets Administration shortly, it is learned.

The plant has the capacity to turn out 7,200,000 gallons per year and was operated during the war by Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. The plant was just recently declared surplus to government needs and is being placed on the books for disposition by WAA.

Siamese Tin Pact To Ease Shortage

OPD Washington Bureau

Conclusion of negotiations with the United Kingdom, Australia and Siam for the procurement of Siamese tin is announced by the State Department. The conclusion specified four major provisions for stimulating the flow of Siamese tin into world consumption and to alleviate the world tin shortage.

The four provisions are:—A four-member commission will be formed to aid the movement of stocks of Siamese tin metal and tin concentrates into world trading channels.

Siamese tin metal will be shipped in compliance with the Combined Tin Committee Allocation. The United States has been allocated 2,000 tons of tin metal for 1946 and will probably secure additional substantial quantities in 1947.

Siamese stocks of tin concentrates and new production of concentrates to March 31, 1947, will be purchased in equal amounts by the United States and United Kingdom.

Prices paid will be on the basis equivalent to prices in Malaya (370 pounds sterling per long ton on tin).

Siamese tin stocks accumulated during the war are estimated at approximately 15,000 tons of tin content. Prewar production was roughly 10 percent of the world supply but current production is small pending resumption of war-interrupted operation by foreign-owned mining companies.

Shelton Named Chief Of Mines Bureau Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of Stephen M. Shelton, metallurgical technologist, as chief of the Albany, Ore., division of the Bureau of Mine's metallurgical branch has been announced by the bureau. He succeeds Bruce A. Rogers.

Mr. Shelton will be in charge of research in zirconium, carbothermic magnesium, iro-phosphate ores, iron-nickel ores, electrolytic zinc, and nonmetallic minerals at the bureau's new experiment station at Albany. Prior to his present assignment, Mr. Shelton was with the bureau's foreign minerals division, and worked closely with the State Department as technical supervisor of all projects conducted in Latin America under the auspices of the interdepartmental committee on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Drug Firms Plead Not Guilty in 'Trust' Case

Four surgical dressing firms and five of their officers pleaded not guilty in Federal court, Boston, last week, to charges of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. They were given thirty days to file pleas.

The four firms arraigned were Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit, Johnson & Johnson, and Johnson & Johnson International, both of New Brunswick, N. J., and the Kendall Company, Boston.

Chemical Marketing Ass'n Told Importance of Research

Management relies on market research for facts as to potential sales and prices, Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., told the meeting of the Chemical Marketing Association, held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 12, featured by a symposium on organized commercial chemical development.

Mr. Curtis said that management was interested in who buys how much and for what purpose, what will be the effect of the new tonnage on the market, and what share of the market will it be possible to capture. Management, Mr. Curtis stated, relies on market development for building up, with the help of application research, potential uses and establishing their uses and establishing their value.

Management relies on technical services to establish the product, Mr. Curtis said, with a sufficient number of customers to assure its worth and

Francis J. Curtis

to work out normal difficulties. Management, he added, relies on technical sales to see that every potential customer knows the product, tries it out and likes it. The test, he added, is the reorder.

The salesman's job, Mr. Curtis explained, is to obtain tonnage. He should, he said, be able to answer questions, but should not be expected, he added, to perform large amounts of service.

In reverse, Mr. Curtis said, the technical service job is not to obtain tonnage. He cautioned the sales end against the ordinary tendency to hold on to products which have been passed on to the technical sales. Products, he added, become "babies" and "we hate to see them grow up and leave us."

The most important factor, Mr. Curtis explained, is the coordination of the two series of steps, not only with the series, he added, but between them.

There is, Mr. Curtis said, a very real opportunity for sound economic research as a tool for management, not only in commercial chemical development, he said, but in setting

—*Continued on page 44*

Atomic Energy Body Gets Advisory Committee

A general advisory committee to advise the Atomic Energy Commission on "scientific and technical matters relating to materials, production, and research and development," was appointed by President Truman December 12.

Other committees are to be established by the commission itself to advise it on the problems and applications of atomic energy in specific fields, including among others, biology and medicine, geology and mining, and the social sciences, Mr. Truman said.

The general advisory committee is composed of James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University; Lee A. Du Bridge, president of the California Institute of Technology; Enrico Fermi, professor of physics of the University of Chicago; K. R. Oppenheimer, professor of theoretical physics of the University of California; I. I. Rabi, professor of physics of Columbia University; Harley Rowe, vice-president and chief engineer of United Fruit Company; Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of chemistry of the University of California; Cyril Stanley Smith, director of the Institute of Metals of the University of Chicago, and Hood Worthington, chemical engineer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

RFC Ends Agreement On Lead Ores Mill

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces that it has terminated, effective January 11, 1947, its agency agreement with domestic Manganese and Development Company for the operation of the RFC-owned flotation mill at Butte, Montana, as a custom mill in the concentration of lead-bearing ores.

This action followed the recent decontrol of lead prices and was taken upon recommendation of the Civilian Production Administration. No new contracts for the purchase of ores will be entered into after today.

Kodak Makes First Sale of Carbon 13

A first shipment of Carbon 13, the new isotope, was sent from Kodak Research Laboratories to New York's Memorial Hospital last week, Eastman Kodak Company announced. Company officials said they believed the shipment marked the first sale of the isotope produced on a commercial basis.

Valued at about $200, the shipment consisted of one-half gram of Carbon 13 in the form of twelve grams of potassium cyanide containing the carbon isotope in concentration above 20 percent.

Dr. C. E. K. Mees, director of Kodak research, said that Dr. C. P. Rhoades, chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Growth, received the shipment in New York. High concentrations of the valuable isotope will be sold exclusively to organizations cleared by the council for study of cancer and metabolic diseases. More general distribution of intermediate concentrations will be made to other research units.

Lead Setaside Order Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Elimination of the 25 percent setaside of domestic lead output, formerly required for allocation by the Civilian Production Administration, is announced by the CPA. This action makes 100 percent of the domestic lead production available without allocation, it was explained, for chemicals, storage batteries and other permitted lead users.

Lifting o' the setaside results from the recent removal of controls on foreign lead purchases. The substitution of private for government purchases made allocation of 25 percent of the domestic supply no longer feasible, CPA said. Domestic refinery production, which was subject to the 25 percent setaside, has been averaging about 25,000 tons monthly, and the suspension of the setaside will make about 6,000 tons of lead available to industry without CPA allocation.

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DDT Price Reduced By du Pont Company

A 2½ cent per pound reduction in the price of carload lots of DDT, technical grade, has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and effective January 1. The carload price will be 42½ cents per pound.

At the same time the company announced that the price of less-than-carload lots will be reduced from 48 to 45 cents per pound. Prices on less-than-ton lots are being cut from 50 to 48 cents per pound, the company said.

Price Trend Downward

When the coal strike scare was ended, much pressure was lifted from buying of chemicals, oils, and drugs, and there was some consequent loosening of price views on the part of sellers last week.

This applied almost wholly to current business, the attitude toward the future being tightened by caution growing out of all sorts of uncertainties. Producers in the heavy chemical fields were reluctant to commit themselves contractually for the coming year. There was a tendency to stay within the first quarter insofar as price or quantity was concerned, and in many instances even that limited period was marked by increased prices and decreased quotas.

There is a growing feeling that price competition is going to come back in various chemical lines with much vigor before many months. New production is on the horizon in several lines, and one reason why buyers are not pushing extra hard for contracts is that they know what is coming in that direction.

Price views were not very active in general chemicals during the week although a number of advances in first-quarter schedules were announced. The coaltar group had a diversity of views, the weight being downward. The same was true with reference to oils and fats, where feeder interest in meals sagged substantially and increased offerings of soybean oil and meal added to the pressure. The apathy of feeders was reflected also in meat-packing by-products. Copra went up with the lifting of controls.

Some more lesser iodides were raised to higher price levels. Chromates also were upped giving the textile - leather chemicals groups the only higher average—it is still the only one below the 1945 level. The reduction in silver did not yet affect its salts. There was a weekend boost for titanium dioxide.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 12 1946	Dec. 5. 1946	Dec. 13. 1945
149.9	**150.1**	**134.7**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1946	1945	1941
January	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	136.6	133.9	128.2
September	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.1	133.5	133.2
November	149.2	134.0	135.1

Pacific Coast Borax Raises Borax Prices

Pacific Coast Borax Co. has announced basic carload price increases of $3 per ton on hydrated borax in bulk, $3.50 per ton in paper bags, effective December 16, 1946. On spot business and January 1, 1947, on new contracts, prices on anhydrous borax will advance $6 per ton in bulk and $7 per ton in paper bags. Freight and all transportation taxes thereon will be for buyers' account.

Prices of its commercial and U.S.P. quality boric acid in bulk or in paper bags remain unchanged except that transportation taxes will be for buyers' account while all freight increases since June 30, 1946, remain for buyers' account. Other borate materials and specialties produced by P.C.B. are also being advanced. Charges for deliveries in barrels and in kegs are advanced $10 and $20 per ton respectively, due solely to the increased cost of such containers.

Stauffer Ups Borax And Boric Acid Prices

The Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, has announced advances in the prices for borax and boric acid, effective immediately. The new prices for borax, technical, packed in bags and sold in carlot quantities, are $15 per ton for granular, $56 for powdered, and $92.70 for anhydrous material. The boric acid schedule becomes $110 per ton for granular and $115 for powdered, U.S.P. boric acid prices are $25 higher than for technical acid, and U.S.P. borax will be $15 higher than technical material. The new quotations are based on present freight rates and the tax on freight is for buyer's account.

Amer. Potash Schedules Borax, Boric Acid Prices

A new schedule of prices for borax and boric acid has been announced by the American Potash & Chemical Corporation. Commencing January 1, and subject to change on thirty days' notice, domestic carlot prices, in bulk, for technical granular grades, will be as follows (excepting for the West Coast States:—Borax, $45 per ton; 'Pyrobor' (dehydrated borax), $83 per ton; boric acid, $100 per ton. Corresponding bulk prices for the States of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington will be $39 per ton for borax, $72.50 per ton for 'Pyrobor,' and $95 per ton for boric acid. These prices are f.o.b. Trona, Cal., with freight allowed to destination in amount of the freight allowed to the same destination prior to the freight increase which became effective July 1, 1946, which, since that date, has been for the buyer's account. The Eastern schedule will also apply on shipments to Mexico and Canada.

The new prices represent an increase of $3.50 per ton for borax, $6.50 per ton for 'Pyrobor,' and $4.50 per ton for boric acid. They do not include the freight increase of July 1, 1946, the contemplated increase of January 1, 1947, or the transportation tax, all of which will be for the buyer's account.

Additional charges for packaging in 100-pound paper bags, gross for net, remain unchanged at $3.50 per ton for borax and boric acid and $5.50 per ton for 'Pyrobor.' Likewise, there has been no change in the additional premium for powdered grades of borax and boric acid which remains at $5 per ton, or for U.S.P. grade boric acid, which continues at $25 per ton.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, technical, 5,000 pounds, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Ammonium sulphate, 1,000 pounds, Federal Works Agency (Washington, D. C.) invitation 1647-12-27-1, December 27.

Calcium chloride, flake, 40 tons, U. S. Engineer Office (Vicksburg, Miss.) invitation 118, December 17.

Calcium phosphide, 1,000 pounds, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 723, part 2, December 17.

Calcium sulphate, 600 tons, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 73, December 20.

Carbon disulphide, 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Coaltar, 2,000 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Dichlorodifluoromethane, liquid gas, 15,250 pounds, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Drugs and chemicals, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 723, part 7, December 17, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation A-31, December 19.

Dry cleaning solvent, 6,000 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Ethyl Alcohol, 25,000 wine gallons, Pan-

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Market Reports

Cottonseed oil consumption in November totaled 345,390 barrels, as against 269,600 barrels in October and 187,500 barrels during November last year. Visible supply of seed and oil was estimated at 1,431,900 barrels, compared with 1,767,000 barrels a year ago.

Procaine—Prices for this material have been advanced $1.25 per pound and the market on 100-pound lots is now $5 per pound.

Sassafras Oil was erroneously reported in the previous week as having been reduced by one dealer to $1 per pound for U.S.P. XII, natural oil. The data got from the dealer confused artificial and natural oils. The lowest price on U.S.P. natural oil is $1.95 per pound.

Cottonseed oil quotations for futures on the New York Produce Exchange, at 2. p.m., Friday, were:—December, 27c. bid; January, 27c. bid; March, 26c. bid; May, 25½c. bid; July, 24½-25c.; September, 21½-23c.; October, 19. asked; November, 20c. asked. Sales were:—5, May, at 26c.; 1, July, at 24½c.; and 1, October, at 19½c.

Rosin market at Savannah for the week ending December 13 was as follows:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80
D	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
F	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05
G	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
H	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
I	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
K	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
M	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
N	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
WG	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
WW	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
X	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
	Drums				
Sales	11	...	29	...	17
Receipts	614	188	1,729	63	486
Shipments	...	...	2,476	...	...
Stocks	17,910	18,098	17,351	17,414	17,900

Turpentine market at Savannah for week ending December 13 was as follows:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
		Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	$1.25¼	8,400	287	54	3,103
Tuesday	1.25¼	...	46	...	3,149
Wednesday	1.26	8,550	66	268	2,947
Thursday	1.26	...	242	...	3,189
Friday	1.26½	8,000	453	92	3,550

Surplus Materials and Equipment For Sale

The following lots of chemicals and related materials are offered in current sales by the War Assets Administration:—

Calcium carbide, 8,200 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66639, December 27.

Dehydrating material (dessicite), 21,191 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66643, January 7; (silica gel), 29,814 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66639, December 27, 4.735 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66643, January 7.

Dye (OD), 2 lots, 1,330 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66643, January 7 (smoke), 1,394 pounds, Kansas City, No. X-66643, January 7.

Flares, ground and very, about 4,500,000, details at any office, January 31.

Metal cleansing compositions, various, 11,953 gallons, Tilsa, No. TUO-71-77.

Xylidin, about 2,000,000 gallons, bulk, Fort Worth, January 28.

Among the thousands of items of industrial equipment currently offered in the processes of surplus disposal are the following:—

Box-strapping scales, Kansas City, No. J-084, nine, at $4.76 each.

Box-strapping stretcher, Kansas City, No. J-084, thirteen, at $5.83 each.

Kettles, steam-jacketed, Kansas City, No. J-084, two, at $34.30 each; three, at $45.60 each; two, at $50 each.

Paint agitator, Kansas City, No. J-084, two, at $26.25 each.

Tanks, steel, stainless steel, aluminum, Kansas City, No. J-37, large variety, at fixed prices.

Argentina to Announce Quebracho Export Plan

The Argentine government is expected to announce its export quota program for quebracho extract within the next few days, according to reliable trade sources in Argentina. The same sources understand that the export prices fixed by the government will be 7⅛ cents a pound for the soluble and 7⅛ cents for the insoluble.

It is also reported that a 2 percent sales tax will be announced by the government at the same time, but whether this is included in the price being quoted or will be in addition to this price is not known.

Chemicals Freight Rates to Be Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective January 1, freight rates for the transportation of chemicals and allied products by rail and water will be increased approximately 20 percent under an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte Nos. 148 and 162 permitting the carriers to add close to a billion dollars annually to the nation's freight bill.

For traffic as a whole, the commission authorized the carriers to increase their rates approximately 17.6 percent compared with an average of 19.6 percent which had been sought by the carriers. For the Eastern district the increase will be slightly higher than that for the country as a whole, averaging about 17.9 percent of the basic rates.

At the same time the commission withdrew the time limitations upon the authorization of a 10 percent increase in passenger fares, so the fares as increased February 10, 1942, will continue in effect and not be required to be cancelled six months after the formal end of the war.

The exceptions to the 20 percent increase in chemicals and allied products were contained in appendix I of the order, most of them being related to agriculture with an increase of only 15 percent being authorized. Among the agricultural products listed that will take the 15 percent increase next January 1 are cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cake, vegetable oil cake and meal and flaxseed.

Other listed exceptions are:—

Crude petroleum, petroleum products, asphalt, petroleum tar, coaltar and tax—In tankcars, 20 percent, subject to a maximum of 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Phosphate rock—Subject to a maximum of 30 cents per ton.

Sulphur—Subject to a maximum of 2 cents per 100 pounds or 40 cents per net ton, subject to the proviso that differentials of water-carrier rates under rail rates as of June 30, 1946, shall be restored without reduction of the water-carrier rates, actual or as herein authorized.

Industrial sand—Subject to a maximum of 30 cents per ton.

Clay or kaolin, kyanite ore, salt cake (sodium sulphate or sulphate of sodium)—20 percent, subject to a maximum of 6 cents per 100 pounds, or $1.20 per net ton.

Fertilizers, n.o.s., including potash—20 percent, subject to a maximum of 6 cents per 100 pounds or $1.20 per ton.

Fertilizer Freight Rates Revised by Gov't

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Maritime Commission has announced, effective December 9, new rates on shipments in bulk of fertilizer, sulphur and phosphate rock for vessels operated for the account of the commission.

The new rates on shipments of fertilizer in bulk from Atlantic coast ports of the United States to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are:—

To Halifax, N. S., from Boston, $4.25 per ton; from New York, $4.50; from Norfolk and Philadelphia, $4.75; from Baltimore, $4.90. To St. John, N. B., from Boston, $4.15; from New York,

—*Continued on page 43*

Carload Freight Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation has amended its carload freight order to permit stop offs for the purpose of partial loading and partial unloading of carload freight within the switching district of the point of origin or destination. The action is taken in Amendment 4 to General Order ODT 18A.

The amendment permits the following carload freight movements when a car is loaded in accordance with the requirements of the order or any special direction issued thereunder during a part of its movement:—

Carload freight when transported from one location to another within the switching district of the point of origin for further loading; carload freight when transported from one location to another within the switching district of the point of destination for completing partial or entire unloading.

The modifications do not apply to carload freight having origin and destination in the same switching district.

Industrial Sugar Quotas Unchanged

OPD Washington Bureau

Industrial sugar allotments for the first quarter of 1947 will remain unchanged from those granted for the last quarter of 1946, the Office of Price Administration has announced today. At the same time, OPA announced that sugar allotments for the January - February period for institution users will also remain unchanged.

Keeling Sales Head For Koppers Chemicals

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed T. C. Keeling manager of the sales department in the company's chemical division. H. E. Roche

T. C. Keeling

has been named manager of the division's production department.

The company announced other division appointments including:—D. E. Meagley, manager of the control section and assistant to the vice-president; P. L. Griffiths, manager of the personnel department; W. F. Alexander, division purchasing agent; Ralph Hein, manager of the finance department, and C. F. Winans, technical adviser.

Mr. Roche has appointed A. A. Sellers, manager of the Koppers chemical plant at Kotuba, Pa.; S. C. Whitehouse, assistant manager, and H. M. Hartong, chief chemist.

Continental Can Head

Hans A. Eggerss, executive vice-president, has been elected president of the Continental Can Company, New York. Carle C. Conway, who has been acting both as chairman of the board and president, will remain as chairman.

Foremen's Union Rights Get Review

OPD Washington Bureau

The right of company foremen to organize and bargain collectively with their employers as production employees are permitted to do under the national labor relations act has been put on the docket for ruling this term by the Supreme Court of the United States. The issue is raised in the Packard Motor Company case, accepted on appeal December 9 by the supreme court from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, which held that foremen can belong to a union.

While not so spectacular as the fight of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers with the government,

—*Continued on page 43*

Doody Heads Avery Payne Co. Management

The Avery F. Payne Company, seeds, spices and herbs supplier, New York, is now under the management of Daniel R. Doody, who has been associated with the spice trade for twenty-five years. He succeeds the late Avery F. Payne.

Nitrogen Overseas Needs to Lessen

OPD Washington Bureau

Fertilizer manufacturers heard from government officials at a meeting of the industry's advisory committee last week with the Department of Agriculture that the heavy demand now being made on ammonium nitrate production for overseas shipment will be relieved beginning the first of the year, and that commercial producers will be able to distribute about five-sixths of their production in the continental United States.

In an effort to clarify the situation relative to domestic supplies and the program for overseas shipment, it was explained that, beginning the first of the year, all of the production of the reactivated Army Ordnance synthetic ammonia plants is to be sent abroad, making it unnecessary to dip as heavily into commercial production to meet unfilled overseas commitments.

By the same token, it was added, the amounts shipped abroad by the Army will be considered as "repayment" to the commercial producers for the nitrogen "borrowed" from them earlier this year.

One of the important benefits that will flow from the curtailment of demand on commercial production of nitrogen for overseas shipment will be larger supplies of the solid forms of nitrogen becoming available next year than had been previously looked for. Because of shipping difficulties, only the solid forms of nitrogen had been going abroad, leaving the domestic producers with an unbalanced position between supplies of solids and solutions. This, in turn, created an unfavorable condition for many of those manufacturers who were equipped to handle only the solid forms and who could not use the solution.

Overall nitrogen supplies next year

—*Continued on page 47*

Oil Policy for U.S. Presented to Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Six essential elements of a national oil policy are outlined in the final report of the Petroleum Administration for War made before the House committee on foreign and interstate commerce, Ralph K. Davies, acting director of the oil and gas division and former head of the agency, announced December 12.

The final report, recently released by the House committee headed by Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, concluded extensive hearings into the nation's petroleum resources as a basis for recommendations expected to be formulated before the end of the year for presentation to the next session of Congress.

Pointing to the growth of the nation's oil requirements and the decrease in its reserve capacity during the last war, Mr. Davies listed in his testimony the following six points which he said were still necessary to assure an adequate supply of oil for the country's future security and prosperity: Development of domestic supplies; Maintaining a vigorous domestic industry; Conservation of domestic resources; More areas to explore; Development of synthetic liquid fuels; and, Access to foreign oil supplies.

N.Y. Chemical Engineers Nominate Officers

Philip Otten, of Griscom Russell Company, was nominated chairman of the New York Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at a meeting in the Midston House, December 10. R. L. Taylor, of Chemical Industries, was nominated vice-chairman; Herman Zabel, of Chemical Industries, secretary; and David E. Reid, of the Texas Company, treasurer.

The meeting was featured by a symposium on lincensing of chemists. The main speaker at the symposium was John Wiess, consulting chemist, who is chairman of the institutes professional legislative committee. Other speakers included, Donald Keyes, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Company; Robert B. Moore, of the Bakelite Company, a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation; Paul Bruins, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and J. A. Huffnagel, of the Hydrocarbon Research Company.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The enthusiasm of the Republicans following their victory at the election polls last month to cut taxes drastically and the president's war powers forthwith, and open each day's session of Congress with a prayer and end it with a probe, has simmered down to a whisper in the past few weeks. Indications are that the coming session will be a far less spectacular affair than what the people have been led to believe.

The more level-headed members of Congress are beginning to take control of the situation and are cautioning their colleagues against hasty predictions and the making of pledges that cannot be carried out. They are warning that the idea of immediately declaring the end of the war is neither wise or desirable. Out of some 500 emergency powers now in the hands of the President, they find that only about 46 can be repealed without injury to the economy or the organization and conduct of the government.

The size of the tax cut depends largely on how much of a reduction can be made in the Federal budget, and all present indications are that a 20 percent cut across the board is impossible. Rather a more selective system of tax reduction is likely to be adopted with the accent on giving the low income group the biggest share of the reduction benefit.

As to the matter of investigations, these have been known to boomerang in the past and it is not certain that any inquiries started by the Republicans will not lead into situations that uncover political ammunition for the Democrats.

Me First

The old adage that charity begins at home is being taken literally by the French government in its handling of its potash problems according to reports in fertilizer circles.

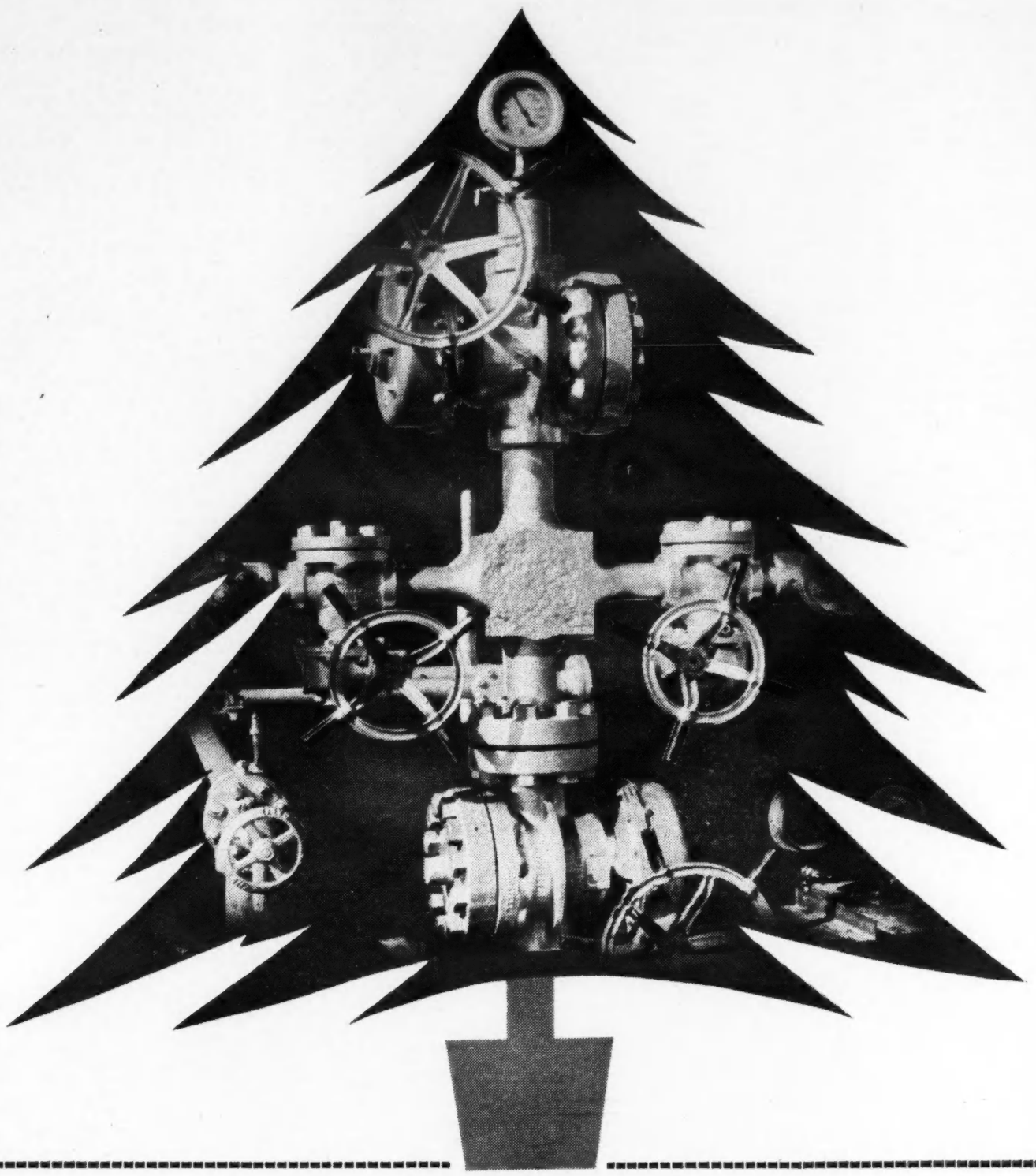
France has agreed to make available about 25,000 tons of potash to the United States as part of the overall allocation of world potash supplies. The United States in turn has agreed to ship the same amount of potash to Japan. But France has let it be known that she is going to take care of the needs of her own farmers first, and we cannot look for the 25,000 tons from her until next July.

Some of the fertilizer producers are happy to learn that we are not going to ship any of our potash to Japan until France comes across, because it indicates a firming of government attitude on the proposition the U. S. can supply the world with whatever it needs. But they wish we would adopt the same attitude with respect to nitrogen.

McGovern Rejoins the Press

The Washington newspaper corps is welcoming a new member to its ranks, Capt. James Patrick McGovern, who,

—*Continued on page 38*



Anti-freeze from Christmas Trees

This arrangement of pipes and valves is known in the oil and gas industry as a "Christmas tree." The "Christmas tree" is at the head of the well and controls the flow of oil and gas as it comes out of the ground.

There's a close connection between "Christmas trees" and the Nor'way* Anti-Freeze that again will keep countless automobile radiators from freezing this winter. For Nor'way is produced from methanol which Commercial Solvents makes by processing natural gas.

You can give your car a Christmas present straight from the "Christmas tree" by protecting it with Nor'way or one of CSC's other anti-freezes.

CSC anti-freezes also include PEAK* for permanent, all-winter protection; and Ajax*, the reliable anti-freeze with evaporation retardant.

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Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) for cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in nail enamels containing nitrocellulose.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating articles of various types.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coating for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in making films from cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in making laminated fiber products, molded articles, plastics from nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber articles.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2233513) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

N:N'-Di-secondary-butylparaphenylenediamine

Fuel—Stabilizer (Brit. 543544) for motor fuels (claimed to give no effects of discoloration or turbidity in the fuel).

Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Statler hotel, Boston, December 26-31.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, February 6.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, March 20.

Synthetic Organical Chemical Manufacturers Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 17.

Research Director

Frank J. Soday has been appointed research director at the central research and product development laboratory of Devoe & Raynolds Inc., paint manufacturer, New York. Mr. Soday formerly was with Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and with the Copolymer Corporation.

Therapeutic Research Foundation Organized

A new, non-profit drug research organization, the Therapeutic Research Foundation, has been formed by leading drug manufacturing firms to provide for scientific study and investigation of medicinal products.

S. Barksdale Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Foundation, and Dr. R. A. Cain has resigned as director of the control division, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, to become its president and scientific director. Dr. Harvey B. Haag, professor of pharmacology at the Medical College of Virginia, has been named chairman of the Foundation's research advisory committee.

The purpose of the foundation is to prepare reports and disseminate the results of its studies to the end that technical and scientific information in respect to therapeutic agents may be further developed and expanded.

Dow Heads Interstate Oil Commission

Hiram M. Dow, of Roswell, N. M., wartime chairman of the National Conference of Petroleum Regulatory Authorities, has been elected chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission. Clarence P. Smith, present member of the commission's executive committee, has been elected first vice-chairman.

APMA Advised on Research In All Phases of Industry

An atomic energy forum, scientific business and industry sessions, a joint session with its Canadian counterpart, and an award of distinction to the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, featured the mid-year meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of John Hopkins University, made the award on behalf of the association in recognition of the Mayo Foundation's "great contribution to public health by fundamental research in the field of medical sciences, for the profound and lasting benefit of mankind." Dr. Donald C. Balfour, director of the foundation, delivered the acceptance address.

A bright outlook for greater progress in the pharmaceutical industry was reported by James L. Rogers, of Pitman-Moore Company, and president of the association, in his opening address. He said that preparation for successfully facing the post-war distribution and marketing era must start at the tops.

J. L. Rogers

The starting point, Mr. Rogers said, is research in all its phases, the development of new and better drugs being only one meaning of the word "research." Research in management, marketing and production also are important, he added.

In order to start, Mr. Rogers said,

—*Continued on page 62*

Essential Oil Ass'n Adopts Standards

Adoption of standards and recommendations for changes in the U.S.P. and National Formulary for certain essential oils and compounds highlighted a meeting of the scientific section of the Essential Oil Association of the United States, held in the McAlpin hotel, December 10.

Specification and standards were adopted for terpinyl acetate; perfume grade of terpineol, lemongrass oil and heliotropine. Changes in the U.S.P. were recommended for the following:—Expressed almond oil, benzyl benzoate, cinnamon oil, myristica oil, peppermint oil, rosemary oil and congealing temperature; national formulary, allyl isothiocyanate, bitter almond oil, anethole, benzaldehyde, caraway oil, cardamom oil, chenopodium oil, cinnamaldehyde, balsam copaiba, ginger oleoresin, bitter orange oil, pimenta oil, dwarf pine needle oil, pine oil and thyme oil.

A method for determination of mineral oil (saturated hydrocarbons) in oil citronella of ceylon was discussed, but definite action looking toward adoption of the proposed method was delayed until further study is made of the test. The proposed test follows:—

Place 20cc of fuming sulphuric acid,

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OWMR Science Chief Resigns

OPD Washington Bureau

James R. Newman has resigned as chief of the science division of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Mr. Newman, who has been a member of the OWMR staff since May, 1945, served for ten months as counsel for the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

Prior to coming with the OWMR, Mr. Newman served as special assistant to the Under Secretary of War; as chief intelligence officer for the United States Embassy in London and as a member of the planning commission of the War Production Board.

Proprietary Ass'n Studies Crude Drugs

American industry, plagued by the high cost, short supply and poor quality of imported botanicals, is learning to produce these crude drugs at home, speakers told the scientific section of the Proprietary Association of America meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Dr. Thomas Lewis, technical director of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, and John P. Snyder, of Snyder and Snyder, Washington, D. C., joined in predicting that foreign exporters may face a sharp decline in their rich American market.

In wartime, Dr. Lewis said, American chemists for the first time began distilling their own essential oils. Oils like costus, cascarilla, calamus and chamomile turned out "better in quality than such oils formerly imported." He predicted that it is quite plausible that these essential oils and others of similar type will continue to be distilled here in the future.

Dr. Lewis also pointed out that the manufacture of aromatic chemicals in this country has been materially increased during the past few years, and that greatly expanded American laboratories stand ready to meet the requirements of the perfume, foods and candy industries. No longer will it be necessary to rely on foreign makers of aromatics, he said.

He added that since 1943, several hundred tons of high quality botanicals such as belladonna, henbane, digitalis and others have been produced here, for the first time.

As for plant alkaloids and extracts, he said, at the present time the United States continues to be the sale dependable source of supply.

Botanical Shipments

Shipments of botanicals from abroad have not been adequate, he stated, and observed that many supplies have been of "sub-standard quality" or even "plainly unfit for human consumption."

Mr Snyder pointed out that in the

—*Continued on page 60*

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Seller's Delay on Government Contract Not Excused by Strike

Among the many far-reaching effects that strikes or stoppages have upon all of us, there is one which hits directly at the parties to a sales contract. What happens when a seller has agreed to deliver goods to a buyer on or before a fixed date, but because of a strike or a stoppage, he is prevented from doing so? To make the situation even worse, supposing that the sales contract calls for liquidated damages in the event the seller fails to deliver on time, is the seller liable to the buyer for such shipping delay, or does the strike or stoppage excuse him?

In a recent ruling (1) handed down by United States Comptroller-General Lindsay C. Warren, a manufacturer of printing forms, was held liable to the government for delay in delivery caused by a strike.

The case involved the sale of printing materials to the United States Government Printing Office. Under the sales contract in question, the seller agreed to deliver the goods before a certain date. It was further provided that, if the seller be in default in shipping pursuant to the agreement delivery schedule, liquidated damages of $5 a day would be assessed against him by the government. When it came to the date of delivery, the seller found himself absolutely unable to ship the goods owing to the New York trucking strike. Not only was the seller unable to use his own trucks, but he could not hire any outside trucks to make the delivery. The seller had to wait, like so many others, until the strike was settled. He, accordingly, asked the government for an extension of time to make deliveries and for a waiver of the daily $5 penalty for the period of the strike.

Exemption Refused

The Comptroller-General denied the seller's request for an extension of time and for the waiver of the $5 daily liquidated damage assessment. He pointed out that the "courts have held consistently that, if a party charges himself with an obligation which at the time was possible of performance, he must abide by it unless performance is rendered impossible by an act of God, by the law, or by the other party."

The Comptroller-General's opinion then goes on to point out that "unforeseen difficulties, however great, will not excuse performance unless the contract so provides. Obviously, in the instant case, the delay is not shown to have been caused by an act of God, the law, or by the government. On the contrary, the delay admittedly has been occasioned by a trucking

—*Continued on page 79*

SHE'LL TRY ANYTHING ONCE . . .

IF a friend recommends it . . . or she's read about it . . . or it looks inviting . . . Madam Consumer is apt to try anything . . . or *any product* once! But her decision to buy a product again and *again* is often based on its superlative taste or scent-appeal!

So whatever you have to sell her . . . toothpaste or toiletries, lipsticks or hair lacquer, pills or pest killers . . . remember her allegiance may be wooed and won through the medium of PERFUME AND FLAVOR OILS . . . for this is the alchemy that endows countless products with the magic of individualized flavor or odor personality.

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OPD—12-16-1946

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 12, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Tanks .....lb. .08 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., powd., bbls. c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
kgs. .....lb. .25 - —

USP, cryst., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .60 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .08½ - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .07 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.73
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., C.P., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks ... .100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 30%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64

standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .59

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted.lb. 1.25 - 1.52

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
tech., bbls. .....lb. .90 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Bronner's, bbls. .....lb. 1.22 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots. .....lb. 13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil, split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works .....lb. .02½ - —

Chromic, 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ - .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½ - .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —

USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½ - —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - 1.00

Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. No prices

Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. No prices

Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms., c.l. lb. No prices
tanks, divd. .....lb. No prices

Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks .....gal. .90 - .95

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd. ....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20 Cal. ref.gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .696 - —
tanks., divd. ....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - .12½
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - .12½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .13

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .97 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .25
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .80 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb .13½ - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .36 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .065 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾ - .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys..... lb. .52 - .55

Acid, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .62 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. No prices
60%, dms. .....lb. No prices
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. No prices
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .06 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0065- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½ - —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms..... No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Neville winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 23, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¾ - .12¼
10,000 lbs.....lb. .12 - .12½
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb. No prices
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10¼ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., ex whse. l.c.l..gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., dms., works. lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Stearic, double pressed, bgs..lb. .33½ - .34½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .36¼ - .37¼
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06¼ - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton. 19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.36
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .55½ - —

Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs...lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -25.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -46.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —

Adeps lanae USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .28

Agar .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90

Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .39 - .40

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg edible,[7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.84
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.80

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½ - —
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 - —

Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - .80

Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .25 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .25½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .31 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½ - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .09½ - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots..... ..lb. 1.95 - 2.20

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.55

Denatured,[7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .89½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½ - .96½
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .82½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .89½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½ - .96½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .82½ - —
Anhydrous 7c. per gal. higher

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .89 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92 - .96
tanks E. works.....gal. .82 - —

SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .93½ - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .96½ - 1.50
tanks, works.....gal. .86½ - —

SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .89½ - .908
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½ - .978
tanks, E. works.....gal. .82½ - .838

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .94 - .99
tanks, E. works.....gal. .83 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .94½ - 1.023
tanks, E. works.....gal. .84½ - .883
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½ - .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½ - .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½ - .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13¼

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.18.01 - —
l.c.l., works..gal.18.05 -18.10
tanks..gal.17.94 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.06 - —
l.c.l., works..gal.18.13 -18.17
tanks..gal.18.01 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0800- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .40½- .41
l.c.l., divd..gal. .43½- .44
tanks, divd..gal. .34 - .34½
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .47 - —
tanks, divd..gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Aldol, dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.30 - —
Alstonia root, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Algarobilla, c.l., ex dock.... long ton. No prices
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .70 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs..lb. .85 - .90
Allspice, Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .29 - .29½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, ce..lb. .42 - .43
Curacoa, bgs..lb. .43 - .45
Socotrine, bgs..lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., bgs..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald.. .27½- —
Alphapinene, wks., South, tanks, gal. 1.15 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.40- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.45- —
tanks, works..lb. 1.20- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonia, bernt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .30 - .37
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .15½- .20
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .09
solution, 23 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Fumarate, solution, 13-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .034 - .036
l.c.l., works .....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% Al ($(OH)_3$), dms. 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .08 - .08¼
ten lots, same basis..lb. .08¼- .08½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .09% - .94
Alumina hydroxide, 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, works.....lb. .19½- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20½- —
contract, works.....lb. .19½- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .76 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate)
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .19½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.80
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .95 - —
lining, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .85 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .69 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .35 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .45 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 3c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 5c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 2.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.60 - 4.69
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .24 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0504- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls/...lb. .29 - —
dms. .....lb. .30 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.lb. .09½- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14½- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[9] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 22.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.32.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.30
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.00 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .28½- .29½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .30
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .09½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .24 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing areas..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
rod, 40%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
yellow, 53%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .57 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.20
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .28½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .24 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .188 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.77 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, prime bots.....lb. .82 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .837 - .885
NF, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.45
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43½
Chinese, star .....lb. .21½- .22
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .46
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .44 - .45
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .44½- .45
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.85
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .84 - .89
Seed, bxs. .....lb. .12½- .13½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .69 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .78 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[4] bulk, c.l., works....lb. .24½- .25½
Needle,[5] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¾- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¾- —
Salt,[7] 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. River...lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[8] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .21
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -25.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber,[1] 5D and 5K, bgs. c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dma., c.l.....ton.38.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.85.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex.metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....os. 9.55 - —
Sulphate, bots.....os. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
sodium, dms. .....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.62.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .13
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.72.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07¼
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09¼- .11¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11¾
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .49 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .50 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis.....ton.31.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.41.95 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 -12.50
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.20
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .22 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, same basis..gal. .17 - —
W. Coast, Minnesota, Colo., same basis..gal. .17 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.28
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .55 - .70
dms. .....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Chloride, tech., cbys works frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Formate, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .59 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works .....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, DIS.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.35 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 2.97 - —
Hydroxide, cns.....lb. 3.60 - —
Metal, ton lots .....lb. 1.80 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms., kgs.lb. 3.60 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 2.35 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 2.00 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest..lb. .19 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- .16½
2 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - .15½
3 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .14½
4, bgs., bbl., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - .18
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .14
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- .15
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
divd. or whse.....lb. .0670- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. divd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .06 - —
Thermatomic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Treaten, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .59 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.80
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner bbls., same basis....lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls same basis..lb. 4.20 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —

TARTARS*

Cream of Tartar

Rochelle Salts

Tartaric Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

*Ask for Our New Price Schedule

Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .45½- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - .37
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.96 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

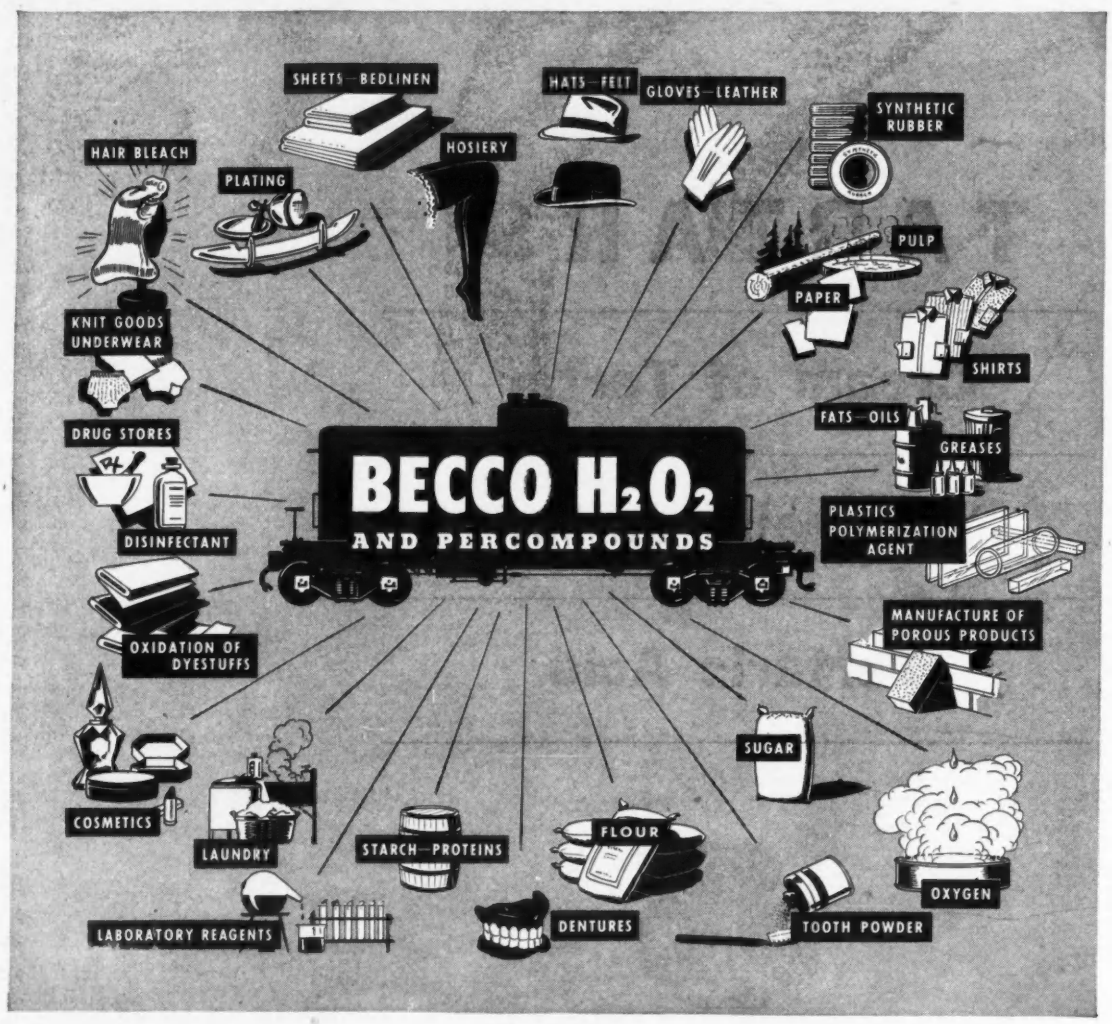
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.76
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.75.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., kgs., E. works.. ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.80.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. .....lb .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Boraz, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.46.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .20 - .30
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .03½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .03¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles.....lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .39 - .42
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .32 - .34
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms., wks., South..100 lbs. 8.71 - 9.21
Butane, indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .06½- —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .25 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .25½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .26 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd. .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .47 - —
Butyric ether, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.64 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.48 - 4.49
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[5] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. 1.55 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.55 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 5.91 - 5.90
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .85 - .86
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide, dms., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.67.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -22.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.26.50 -31.05
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -27.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -50.05

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .80
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., N.F., pound, fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - —
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .20½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3775- .4225
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .25½- .26½
Panthothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0660
Resinate, precip., 5.9% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .18½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls. .....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 9%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .19½- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.lb. 1.09 - 1.30
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.65



BECCO ACETYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION

Chemists of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc., have developed a process for making solutions of acetyl peroxide which are perfectly safe to handle. It is a 30 per cent solution of acetyl peroxide in dimethylphthalate, water white, non-explosive and immune to shock and impact.

The acetyl peroxide solution is of value as a polymerization agent. Other interesting applications include its use as a non-aqueous oxidizing agent, as a modifying agent for oils and possibly as a germicide. It has great possibilities in organic synthesis, offering a source of highly reactive free radicals.

Becco Acetyl Peroxide solution is only one of the items in our extensive line of "peroxygen" chemicals.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight

Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	Magnesium Peroxide
Pyrophosphate Peroxide	Calcium Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate	Urea Peroxide
Ammonium Persulfate	Zinc Peroxide

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Becco Sales Corporation Sales Agents
16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.54 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.56½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.57 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.58 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.60 - .67
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.61 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.83 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.94 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.95 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.96 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.	lb.	6.00 Nom.
Chinese, cs.	lb.	5.85 - 6.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.85
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type	lb.	.25½- .26
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.22 - —
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.81 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.91 - —
85%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works	lb.	.11⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12⅜- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10⅝- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., c.l.	gal.	.96 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.04 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.72 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
8 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.20 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
8 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.98 - —
8 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.26 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.79 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.86 - —
8 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.06 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.13 - —
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
medium, cs.	lb.	1.65 - 1.69
decorticated, Guatemala, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
India, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,850,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), ampa. 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works	lb.	27.60 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works.	lb.	6.42 - —
dms., works	lb.	7.05 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units		.55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units		.60 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works.	lb.	.66 - .71
Carvol, bots.	lb.	14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.40 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	No prices
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same	lb.	No prices
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	No prices
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls.	lb.	.60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.	lb.	Nominal
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.50 Nom
broken, bls.	lb.	.46 Nom
China buds, bgs.	lb.	.86 - .87
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.15½- .16
rolls, selected, cs.	lb.	.15½- .16
extra select, broken, bls.	lb.	.13½- .14
Saigon, all medium	lb.	.42 - .43
4-10-4, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor bean, bgs., Brazilian ports,	long ton.	240.00 -265.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -37.50
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	8.00 -12.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	10.00 -21.00

Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	2.25 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.50 Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt., alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.51 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.53 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.54 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.49 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.50 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.52 - —
Granules are 6c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.		
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.50 - .53
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.25 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.92½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 - -
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs., futures	lb.	.70 - .75
Roman, bls., futures	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50 - —
bur, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	45.50 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	61.70 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	66.70 - —
granular, all grades, bgs., works	ton.	58.50 -64.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50 - —
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point	ton.	35.00 —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -60.00
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract, standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.77 -10.71

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	20.00 -22.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .96
Chlorinated rubber, standard ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
contracts	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 - 3.10

Spot Deliveries

RESORCINOL U.S.P.

Recrystallized

BENZYL CINNAMATE
CINNAMIC ACID
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID U.S.P. Syrupy
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
BORIC ACID
PHOSPHORUS Red Amorphous
SODIUM PERBORATE U.S.P.
CHROMIC ACID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Chromic acetate, powd., 70% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .82 - .84
ton lots, works..lb. .80 - .83
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .08½ - —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09½ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots......lb. 6.02 - 6.60
Cinchona bark, red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No price
Cinchonine, small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No price
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No price
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No price
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. .52 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls., futures..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.65
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 5.70 -12.50
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13½- .13⅝
futures, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13⅜
Zanzibar, bls......lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .12⅝- .13⅛
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .70 - .75
imported, bgs......lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .06 - .06½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .09 - .09½
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.00 - —..
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.50 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.8% Co, kgs..lb. 1.26 - —
Hydrate, bbls......lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms...lb. .60 - —
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .67 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls......lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs......lb. 1.54 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms...lb. .28½- —
Soyate, 5%-5.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms......lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs......lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs......lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter, bulk, ship. pt...lb. .33 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs......lb. .53 - .54
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs......oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls......lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns......oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed......lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms......lb. .24 - —
Flexible, USP, dms......lb. .25½- —
Colocynth pulp, bls......lb. .52 - .58
Colombo root, bls......lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs......lb. .57 - .60
Condurango bark, bgs., futures. lb. .28 - .29
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns......lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls......lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls......lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls......lb. .17 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls......lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms......lb. .24½- —
Iodide, bots......lb. .34 - .38
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, 8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., wks..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls......lb. .23½- .23⅝
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .25 - —
red, com'l, bbls., works...lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
bgs..lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .19¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works......lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 30,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.12.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.12.95 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .22
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] c.i.f. Pacific ports...ton.180.00 -185.00
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.. ton.190.00 -195.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., lb. .07 - .07½
Indian, bgs......lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs......lb. .06¾- .07
Morocco, bgs......lb. No stocks
Corn silk, bls......lb. .70 - .71
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 4.066 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...... 100 lbs. 4.709 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.817 - —
l.c.l......100 lbs. 4.937 - —
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls......lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 22-30% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l...ton.88.00 -90.00
Coumarin, cns., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
smaller lots......lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls......lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 -.46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol)
Oil, coaltar, crude, tanks works..gal. .16½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .26 - .26½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .28 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .19 - —
solution, tanks, works....gal. .15 - —
Wood beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms......gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 12¼- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis......lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks, same basis......lb. .11¾- .12
USP, dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis......lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis......lb. .13 - —
Croton aldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., l.c.l. works..lb. .17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works......lb. .09½- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs......lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., cs......lb. 1.45 - 1.48
Culvers root, bls......lb. .40 - .45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs......lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures......lb. .44 - .45
Morocco, bgs......lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs......lb. .44 - .45
Syrian, bgs......lb. .43 - .43¼
Cutch, bgs......lb. No stocks
Cyanamide[8] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.85 - —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms. c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .33
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls......lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls......lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works......lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Deertongue, bls......lb. .34 - .36
Defluorinated phosphate, paper bgs., works..ton.35.75 - —
Degras, common, bbls......lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
over 2% ffa, bbls......lb. .31 - .33
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.59 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.69 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.19 - —
dark, bgs., c.l......100 lbs. 5.09 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.79 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.29 - —
white, bgs., c.l......100 lbs. 5.44 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.54 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Dextrin prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags quoted 20c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l......lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.20 - 5.80
laboratory grade, bots...... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works..... ....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Dianisidine, dms......lb. 1.33 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.25.00 -28.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.35.00 -50.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - —

U·S·S STEEL DRUMS

STAINLESS · DECORATED
GALVANIZED · TINNED
PAINTED

EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING
KNOWLEDGE

Rubber hoops on U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums are our own specially patented device — for protection, ease of handling.

MANUFACTURED FROM USS STEEL UNITED STATES STEEL

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
BENNETT MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Chicago and New Orleans*
BOYLE MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Los Angeles and Alameda, California*
PETROLEUM IRON WORKS DIVISION, *Sharon, Pa., Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas*

UNITED STATES STEEL

Partial list of monsanto intermediates

This product list of Monsanto intermediates is published as a convenient reference — you may find it helpful in your long-range development plans.

Unfortunately, not all of these intermediates are presently available. Some are still in critical supply. Experimental samples on many of them are available, together with prices.

For technical data and other information, contact the nearest Monsanto District Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

ortho-Aminobicyclohexyl, Refined	ortho-Nitrobiphenyl, Technical
ortho-Aminobiphenyl, Technical	meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
ortho-Anisidine	ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Anisidine	para-Nitrochlorobenzene
Benzenesulfonic Acid, Technical	para-Nitrophenol
Benzoic Acid, Technical	ortho-Phenetidine
Benzotrichloride	para-Phenetidine
Benzyl Chloride	Phenol, U.S.P.
meta-Chloroaniline	Phenolsulfonic Acid, 65% and 70%
ortho-Chloroaniline	Phosphorus Oxychloride
para-Chloroaniline	Phosphorus Trichloride
ortho-Chlorophenol	Phthaloyl Chloride
para-Chlorophenol	Salicylic Acid, Technical
Cyclohexylamine	Sodium Benzoate, Technical
2,5-Dichloroaniline	Thiourea
2,5-Dichloronitrobenzene	para-Toluenesulfonamide
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Toluenesulfonic Acid, 94%
Dicyclohexylamine	para-Toluenesulfonyl Chloride
2,4-Dinitroaniline	ortho-Vanillin (2-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, Technical)
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene	ortho-Veratraldehyde (2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde, Technical)
ortho-Nitroaniline	

Dibutyl phthalate, 5-gal. cns., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .33½- —
1-gal. cns., same basis....lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .5570- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5620- —
tanks, works.....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks .....lb. .32 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .28 - .38
tanks, divd. .....lb. .27 - .37
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. to E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis... .....lb. .13 - —

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .81 - .83
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.... .....lb. .28 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylene, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, rfd., dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms. .....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms. ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .19 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., incl., wks., South, c.l..gal. .69 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .60 - —
steam dist., dms.....gal. .80 - —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .77 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .61
dms. .....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .51
Divi-divi, 38% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.65.00 -67.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..... .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns..lb. 8.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns..... .....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. .12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns .....lb.21.35 - —
No. 8, cns .....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
86 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .75
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet .....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .43
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
252 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .80 - .90
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .95
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.80
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .72
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
446 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
405 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 8.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
945 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .33 - .50
1177 indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .30
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .80
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .36
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices F. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1073 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown, oil soluble.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 5.00 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
480 Oil violet.....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.16.00 - —
Yellow—
16 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse)
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
720 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.55 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .68
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .55 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .60 - —
632 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .68
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
824 Methylene green B....lb. 1.35 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange I Y .....lb. .31 - .38
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

THESE sturdy, worn leather gloves tell the down-to-earth story of a workman "worthy of his hire." Likewise, the WITCO Trade-mark speaks more authoritatively than words about the invaluable *know-how* gained by WITCO through a quarter of a century of practical experience . . . know-how that enables WITCO's management, research, production and technical staffs to serve industry-around-the-world, dependably and with uniformly high quality products.

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FERROX YELLOWS • RUBBER SOFTENERS • MICAS
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SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .73 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .60 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
753 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .60 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .33 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .50 - .55
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.35 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrasin .....lb. .90 - —
652 Auramine .....lb. 1.37 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .38 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .85 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .94 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base..
lb. 1.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow—
lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg, albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.23
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .58
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .58
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots.
hydrous, bots., 100 oz..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin. 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.
oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..
gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., s.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospital, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
95-99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20%- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19%- —
N.F., dms. .....lb. .21%- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .50½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .53
B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .56 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .58½- —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
EthyleeHuloee, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorocethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochlorids, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75

Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.35
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime, USP XII.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
Euphorbia, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -14.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .15½- .16
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .26 - .26½
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source..lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .15
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.23.00 -24.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.135.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.140.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.125.00 -130.00
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.32.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —

TODAY, DRUMS ARE THE LIFELINE FOR CHEMICALS

Return DRUMS Promptly!

You are having difficulty obtaining as much vital material as you need. Prompt return of drums is essential to the flow of available chemicals.

Steel is short—we can't purchase all the new drums that we need. We must re-use all containers in serviceable condition. We are relying on you.

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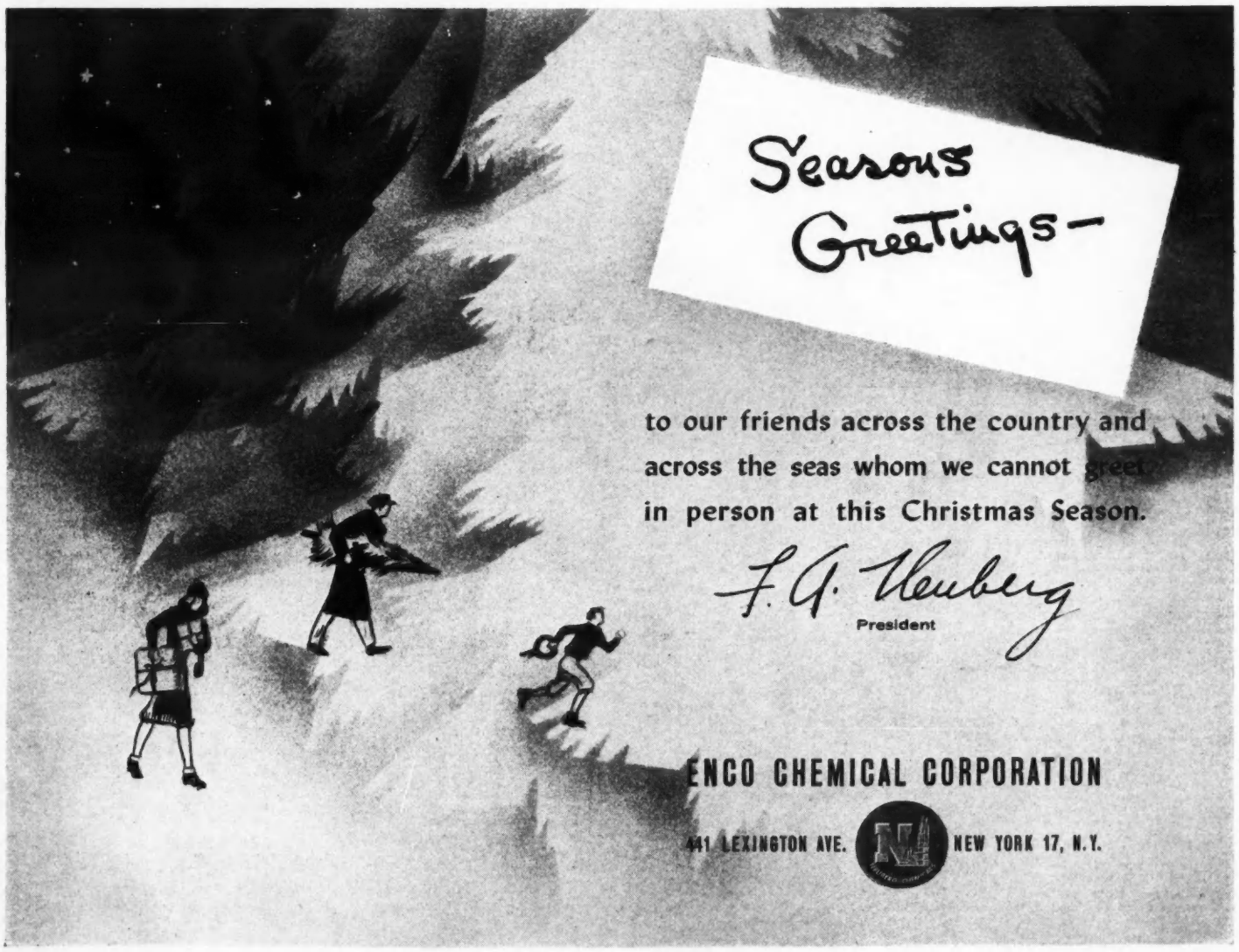
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .22¼- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax Arkansas 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0780- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .07½
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .08½
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 2 tanks..gal. .04 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., divd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 8.02 -12.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15⅝
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 2s millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
80/86, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
88/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/100, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
297-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
Glue, hide, 461-494, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .45 - .60
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .35 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .55½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .55⅝- .75⅝
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .55½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .55⅝- .75⅝
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .55⅝- .75⅝
tanks .....lb. .55½- .75½
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .55½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .55⅝- .75⅝
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .55 - .75
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
powd., bxs. .....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
75-80%, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., divd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .29
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, choice, loose.....lb. .22 - —
house, loose.....lb. .21¼- —
yellow, loose.....lb. .21⅜- —
white, loose.....lb. .21⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .29 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32⅝- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33⅜- —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .39¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13⅓- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .27½- .30
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin, tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works...lb. .55 - —
toner, bbls works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - 4.00
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.46
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - 95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13¾- .14
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asphaltum (see A).
Asafetida (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basir as Congo).
Gum, copal, Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., whse..lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester, gum-resin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., divd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-resin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1074
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - -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to our friends across the country and across the seas whom we cannot greet in person at this Christmas Season.
F. G. Neuberg
President
ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
441 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga., Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3-gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cbys., cns., works..lb. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane, 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb.17.50 -21.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .48 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .27 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .33 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 150-lb. kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.42½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.10 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 -14.00
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -16.95
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.43 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16½- .17½
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, extra cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .60
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .68 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-42 w.w., tanks. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- .05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content. 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Greek, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Portuguese, futures, bls....lb. .15½- .16
good, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .15 - .15½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .16 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .16¾- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .16¾- —
Arsenate, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .12¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls...lb. .41¾- —
Metal,[5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works.lb. No stocks.
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb...lb. .16 - .19½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .15½- .15½
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls., lb. .28 - .28

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LANOLIN · LANOLIN ALCOHOLS · ALCOLAN · CETAL · BEESWAX

110 EAST 42nd STREET · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: "ROWAG" · Plant: MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14½- —
other points.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .15¼- —
other points.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .15½- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .16 - —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .15¾- —
other points.....lb. .15¼- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .22½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.lb. .14¾- —
other points.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .15¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .15½- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .15 - —
other points.....lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .15¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .16¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .16 - —
other points.....lb. .15½- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.lb. .15 - —
other points.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .15½- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .16 - —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .15¾- —
other points.....lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .16 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .16½- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .16¼- —
other points.....lb. .15¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22½- —
Stearate, bbls. .....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .13¼- —
dlvd. other points....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .13¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .13¼- —
other points .....lb. .13 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .23¼- —
painters, kgs.....lb. .22 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .60
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, natural, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .65 - .66
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, agricultural, works....ton. 9.00 - 9.00
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Limestone, ground, bulk, works. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 7.25 - 7.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
without leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, mills. ton.85.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .13¼- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .13¾- —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .14¼- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .15 - —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .14¾- —
other points .....lb. .14 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.15 - —
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.30 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.15 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.30 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½- —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs. lb. .06¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .07½- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -28.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No 5, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actaa folium), bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Broken, bgs. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[7] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —

White Lead Adds MORE of the Properties that make Good House Paint

1 MIXING AND GRINDING EASE
2 PACKAGE STABILITY
3 HIDING
4 BRUSHABILITY
5 LEVELING
6 DRYING ACTION
7 WHITENESS
8 FOOL-PROOFNESS
9 FILM STRENGTH
10 FLEXIBILITY
11 TINT RETENTION
12 ADHESION
13 GLOSS
14 WEATHER RESISTANCE

YOU: Why are you painting all those words on that house?

DUTCH BOY: They're the properties that help you make good house paint.

YOU: Sure, every paint man knows that.

DUTCH BOY: But did you know you can get all 14 of them from one pigment—Basic Carbonate White Lead? And what's more, it imparts these properties to paint in well-balanced proportion.

YOU: Keep on—you interest me.

DUTCH BOY: And so will the story in the next column—about the "soap" formations that account for many of White Lead's properties.

* * *

Consult National Lead's technical staff for the whole picture of how Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into your formulations. Take advantage of our broad experience which includes 28 years of continuous outdoor paint testing at our Sayville, L. I. test station.

The "Soap" that makes Paint Better

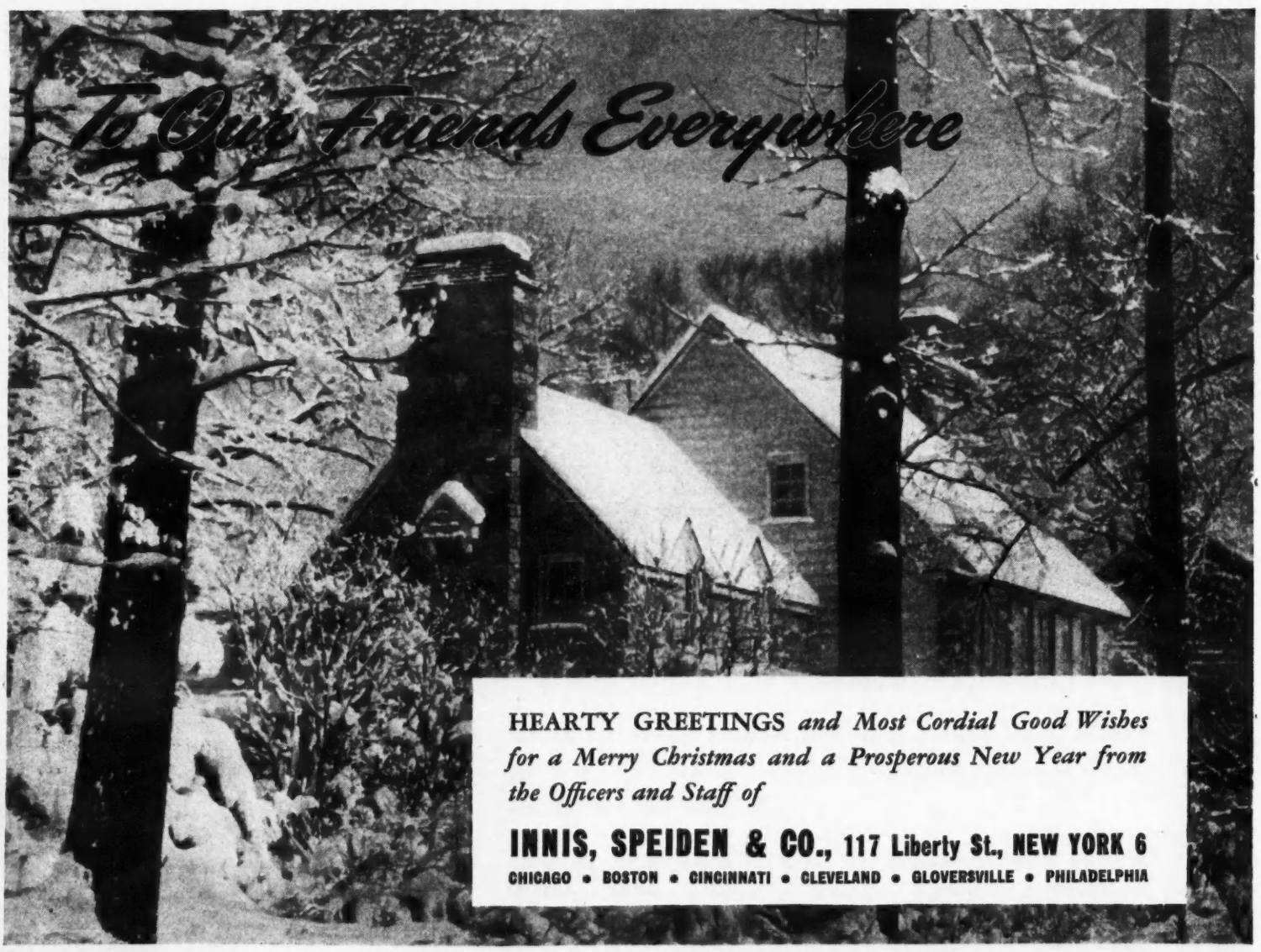
Many of White Lead's paint making properties are traceable, in an important degree, to the formation of lead soaps by the reaction of white lead with the oil. White Lead produces a unique type of soap formation with a fibrous structure and multiple projections radiating from a central core. The photomicrograph shows how the soaps spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film. These soaps help make a more completely bonded film, having greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

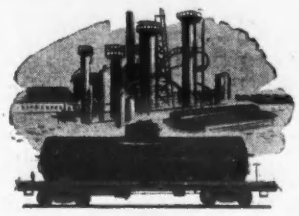
The tendency of white lead to combine with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and consequently mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6, Buffalo 3, Chicago 80, Cincinnati 3, Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1, San Francisco 10, Boston 6 (National Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh 30 (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia 7 (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

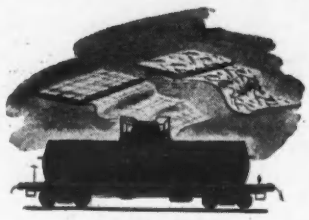
Magnesia carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .00¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.82.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .30 - .80
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .50 - —
less than ton.....lb. .51 - .52
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., miner Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms..lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .42¾- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .44¾- —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms...lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms.....lb. .17½- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.60.00 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .10¼- .11⅛
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.55.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[8] com'l, bbls., works,lb. .38 - .43
reagent, ... or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .33 - .36
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .09½- .10
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 7.65 - 7.75
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices.
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices.
racemic, cns. .....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails .....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails .....lb. 1.35 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.98
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 5¾x3¾ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 5¾x3¾ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .51 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .54 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .58 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .56 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .51½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
10 dms. .....lb. .17¼- —
1-9 dms. .....lb. .18¼- —
hydrogenated, c.l., dlvd....lb. .16¼- —
10 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
1-9 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .18¾- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .80½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .65 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., one 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .46½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - —
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .33 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .65
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works .lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Methylpentanediol, dms., ..., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. ton.50.00 -60.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.60.00 - —


To Our Friends Everywhere
HEARTY GREETINGS and Most Cordial Good Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year from the Officers and Staff of
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., 117 Liberty St., NEW YORK 6
CHICAGO • BOSTON • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • GLOVERSVILLE • PHILADELPHIA



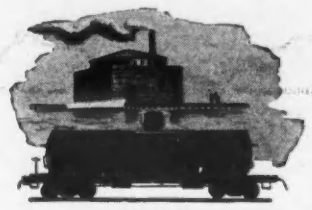
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

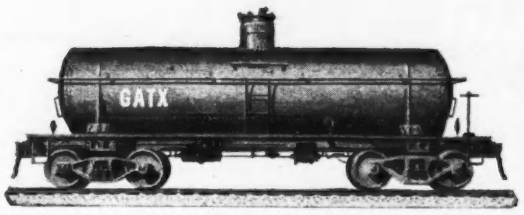
Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.

COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS



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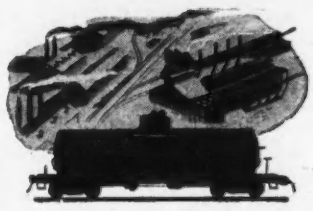
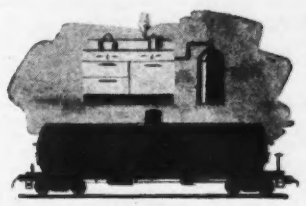
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



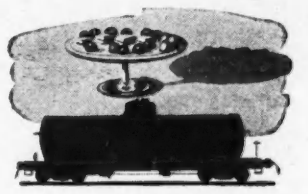
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 500 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.

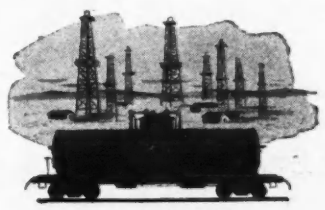


CORN SYRUP UNMIXED

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.

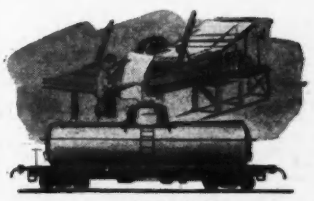
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



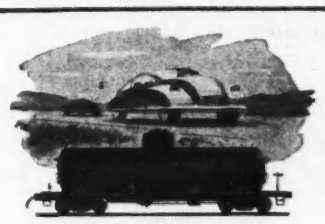
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



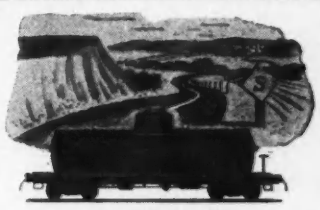
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.

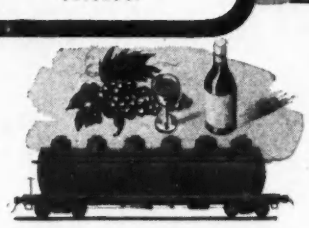


ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

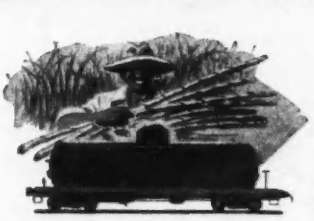
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



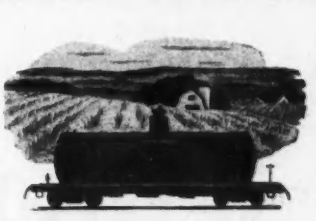
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¼
spray, bulk c.l.....lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[8] blackstrap, tanks, works Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, Area 5..ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[9] kgs., 90%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[9] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equalized with comp. points..lb. .06 - .06½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works, frt. equalized with comp. points..lb. .06½- —
smaller containers, works..lb. .09 - .10
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylene, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis..lb. .32½- —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis. lb. .37 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 -12.00
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 -12.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 -12.30
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11¼
oriental, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, f.o.b. source..lb. .09 - .09½
yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
futures, f.o.b. source...lb. .08½- .09
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Myrobalans, whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.46.00 -47.00
J2, same basis.....ton.42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. — - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. — - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .035 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. — - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .0410- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0375- —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .3660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 4.00 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.... unit-ton.3.80+.40- —
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .35
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
M, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, bgs.....lb. .44 - .50
Nutmegs, West Indian, bgs., Dec. lb. .80 - .82
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100° C-140° C, industrial grade dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots.....lb. 115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. No prices
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brasil, cns....lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.70 - 2.90
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.85 - 3.20
Calamus, cns.....lb. 20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns...lb. .85 - 1.25
synthetic, dms.....lb. .75 - .85
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 19.00 -26.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 6.50
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
tanks.....lb. .29 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - —
tanks.....lb. .36½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
unbodied, tanks.....lb. .35 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
tanks.....lb. .28½- —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .19½
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - .27½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
dms.....lb. .86 - 1.15
Celery, bots.....lb. 17.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb. 32.00 -55.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Coconut, Ceylon type, tankcars. lb. .23 Nom.
Pac. Coast, tankcars.....lb. .22 - —
refined, Cochin type.....lb. No prices
bleached, undeod., tankcars. lb. No prices
deod., tankcars.....lb. No prices
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. No prices
tanks.....gal. No prices

When it Smells better ...It sells better!

• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

"When it smells better... it sells better"

PAINT THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

RUBBER THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

PLASTICS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

SOLVENTS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

PRINTING INKS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

and this holds true with a great many other products

FELTON
CHEMICAL CO., INC.
599 JOHNSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK
Branches in Boston • Dallas • Philadelphia
San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago
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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Oil, codliver, USP, bbls., dms., gal.	2.60	- 3.80
Coriander, bots. lb.	18.00	-22.80
Corn, crude, tanks, works. lb.	.27	- —
deod., bichd., tanks, Chicago. lb.	No prices	
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works (see Cottonseed Oil market report).		
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
salad, or winterized, tankcars lb.	No prices	
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns. lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Cubeb, cns. lb.	No prices	
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)		
Cumin, bots. lb.	8.50	-22.00
Cypress, bots. lb.	12.00	-16.00
Dugras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots. lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Dillweed, bots. lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns. lb.	2.25	- 4.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns. lb.	1.18	- 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb.	3.75	- 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns. lb.	2.50	- 2.80
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram. per million units.	.30	- —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams. per million units.	.001	- —
200,000 or more A units. per million units.	.46	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Garlic, pure, bots. oz.	15.00	- —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.	16.00	-28.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.	16.50	-22.00
Russian, cns. lb.	No stocks	
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.	10.50	-14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns. lb.	2.20	- 2.45
California, bots., cns. lb.	2.30	- —
Grease, common, No. 2, bbls., c.l. lb.	No prices	
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb.	No prices	
Winter strained, bbls., c.l. lb.	No prices	
prime, burning, bbls., c.l. lb.	No prices	
inedible, bbls., c.l. lb.	No prices	
Guaiacwood, cns. lb.	2.90	- 4.00
Hemlock, cns. lb.	2.60	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb.	No prices	
Juniper berry, dom., bots. lb.	6.00	- 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns. lb.	.95	- 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots. lb.	No prices	
Lavandin, cns. lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns. lb.	10.00	-17.00
30-32% ester. lb.	6.00	-10.00
Russian, cns. lb.	13.75	- —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb.	2.05	- 3.10
tech., cns. lb.	1.25	- 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns. lb.	3.25	- 3.45
Messina, cns. lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Terpeneless, bots. lb.	40.00	-50.00
Lemongrass cns., dms. lb.	3.80	- 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb.	No stocks	
Wood, Mexican, cns. lb.	4.60	- 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb.	5.25	- 7.20
West Indian, cns. lb.	6.00	- 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.	13.50	-15.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb.	.3580-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.3620-	.3680
tankcars lb.	.3480-	—
tankwagon lb.	.3500-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb.	.3180-	.3270
l.c.l. lb.	.3220-	.3330
tanks lb.	.3080-	.3090
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-300 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6¼ pour, plus tanks. gal.	.07¼-	.11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal.	.23	- .26
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks. gal.	.18½-	.19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal.	.16	- .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal.	.26	- .31
cylinder oils, 600-620 flash, tanks. gal.	.17	- .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks. gal.	.15½-	.20
neutral, 70° F., No. 8 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal.	.26	- .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal.	.28	- .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb.	7.50	- 9.00
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).		
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb.	5.25	-10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb.	No prices	
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb.	.30½-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.32	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.29	- —
tanks lb.	.28	- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb.	1.45	- 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., c.l. lb.	.30	- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, bbls. gal.	No prices	
20°, bbls. gal.	No prices	
30°, bbls. gal.	No prices	
pure, bbls. lb.	No prices	
Neroli, French, bots. lb.	150.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots. lb.	170.00	-200.00
Nutmeg, cns. lb.	7.50	- 9.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb.	.90	- 1.00
Olticica, liquid, tankcars. lb.	.33½-	—
dms., carlots. lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.34½-	—
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago. lb.	.30	- —
prime, Chicago. lb.	No prices	
Olibanum, bots. lb.	5.00	- 6.25
extra fine. lb.	6.25	- —
Olive, denat., dms. gal.	No stocks	
edible, Calif., 3%-4½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works. gal.	No prices	
imported, dms. gal.	3.00	- 6.75
foots, dms., c.l. lb.	No prices	
tankcars lb.	No prices	
sulphonated, 60% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l. lb.	No stocks	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l. lb.	No stocks	
85% (60% fat), dms., c.l. lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l. lb.	No stocks	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb.	1.25	- 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb.	1.45	- 2.00
Calif., cns. lb.	1.60	- 2.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Messina, coppers. lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns. lb.	2.25	- 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.	100.00	-125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb.	2.40	- 3.25
Palm, Niger, dms. lb.	No prices	
Palmarosa, cns. lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb.	No prices	

Oil, paraffin, 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S. gal.	.05¾-	—
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S. gal.	.05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S. gal.	.08	- —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls. extra, ind. ref'y. gal.	.12	- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis. gal.	.08¼-	—
10/25 pour, same basis. gal.	.08¼-	—
Patchouli, imported, cns. lb.	60.00	-114.00
Peanut, bleached, undeodr., tankcars. lb.	No prices	
crude, tanks, works. lb.	.27½-	.28
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E. lb.	No prices	
hydrogenated, tankcars. lb.	No prices	
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns. lb.	3.85	- 3.95
import, cns. lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb.	7.75	- 8.25
redist., USP, dms. lb.	8.30	- 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms. lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb.	3.60	- 4.75
Pimento, berry, dms. lb.	0.75	- 8.00
Leaf, cns. lb.	3.25	- 3.65
Pine, destructively dist., dms., c.l., incl. wks., South. gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal.	.71	- —
tanks, wks., South. gal.	.61	- —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E. gal.	.80	- —
Pineneedle, cns. lb.	3.35	- 3.65
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms., gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon gal.	.17½-	—
light, dms. gal.	.13½-	—
tankwagon gal.	.12½-	—
Rapeseed, bulk lb.	No prices	
Red, single dist., ref. dms. lb.	.29¾-	.30¾
tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb.	.28¾-	—
double dist., ref. dms. lb.	.32¾-	.33¼
Rose, natural, coppers oz.	31.25	-40.00

Oil, rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb.	1.10	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms. gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms. gal.	.72	- —
Rue, bots. lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns. lb.	5.75	- 6.50
Spanish, cns. lb.	2.35	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots. lb.	11.15	-21.00
Sardine, crude, tanks Pac. coast. lb.	.23¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.30½-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.32	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.29	- —
tanks lb.	.28	- —
Sassafras, artificial. lb.	.80	- 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).		
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb.	1.00	- 2.30
Savin, cns. lb.	6.25	-20.00
Savory, cns. lb.	5.00	-
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb.	No prices	
Sesame, tanks lb.	No prices	
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works gal.	.15	- .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb.	27.00	- —
Soybean, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb.	.2680-	—
tanks lb.	.2530-	—
crude, tanks, Decatur. lb.	.23½-	.24
winterized, tankcars, Decatur. lb.	No prices	
refd., alkali, tanks. lb.	.2727 Nom.	
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices	
Spearmint, dms. lb.	12.25	-15.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb.	No prices	
natural, 45°, dms. lb.	No prices	

Oil, spruce, cns., dms. lb.	2.60	- 2.75
sunflower, imported, refined, tanks. lb.	No prices	
semi-refined, tanks. lb.	No prices	
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb.	5.00	- 7.25
South, cns. lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.	No prices	
l.c.l., works ton.	No prices	
tanks, works ton.	No prices	
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.07¾-	.08
l.c.l., works lb.	.08¼-	.08½
tanks, works lb.	.07	- .07¼
Tallow, acidless, bbls., c.l., Chicago. lb.	No prices	
tanks, Chicago lb.	No prices	
Tansy, cns. lb.	12.00	- —
Tar, pine, crude, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. E. cities. gal.	.43	- —
l.c.l., works, South. gal.	.40¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities. gal.	.34¼-	—
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms. incl., wks., South. gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, red, NF, cns. lb.	2.60	- 3.65
White, cns. lb.	2.85	- 3.75
technical, cns. lb.	.75	- .93
Tung, dms., c.l. lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.40½-	.41
tankcars lb.	.38¾-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms. lb.	.30	- .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb.	34.00	-42.50
Haitian lb.	29.50	-35.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb.	No stocks	
Winter bleached, dms. lb.	No stocks	
Wheat germ, dms. gal.	10.00	-13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-55 vis., dms., incl., c.l. gal.	.40	- —
l.c.l. gal.	.43	- .47
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal.	.41	- —
l.c.l. gal.	.44	- .48

Newly Developed AROMATIC CHEMICALS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. (Russian Leather)

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

TUBEROL
Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

VIOLETTONE
A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

JASMINOL
Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACETALDEHYDE
Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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CYCLAMAL—An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal.
Five Times stronger. Economical to use.

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ESTABLISHED 1910 — AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, white mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .46 - .50
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .57½- .61½
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .59½- —
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .62 - .66
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .66 - .70
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .74 - .78
55, 70 and 95 vis., non-ret. dms., SanFrancisco gal. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .47 - .50
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .56½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .57½- .61½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .64 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .66 - .69
190 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .69½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .71½- .74½
240 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .83 - .86
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns. lb. 5.80 -17.25
South, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - 6.00
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).

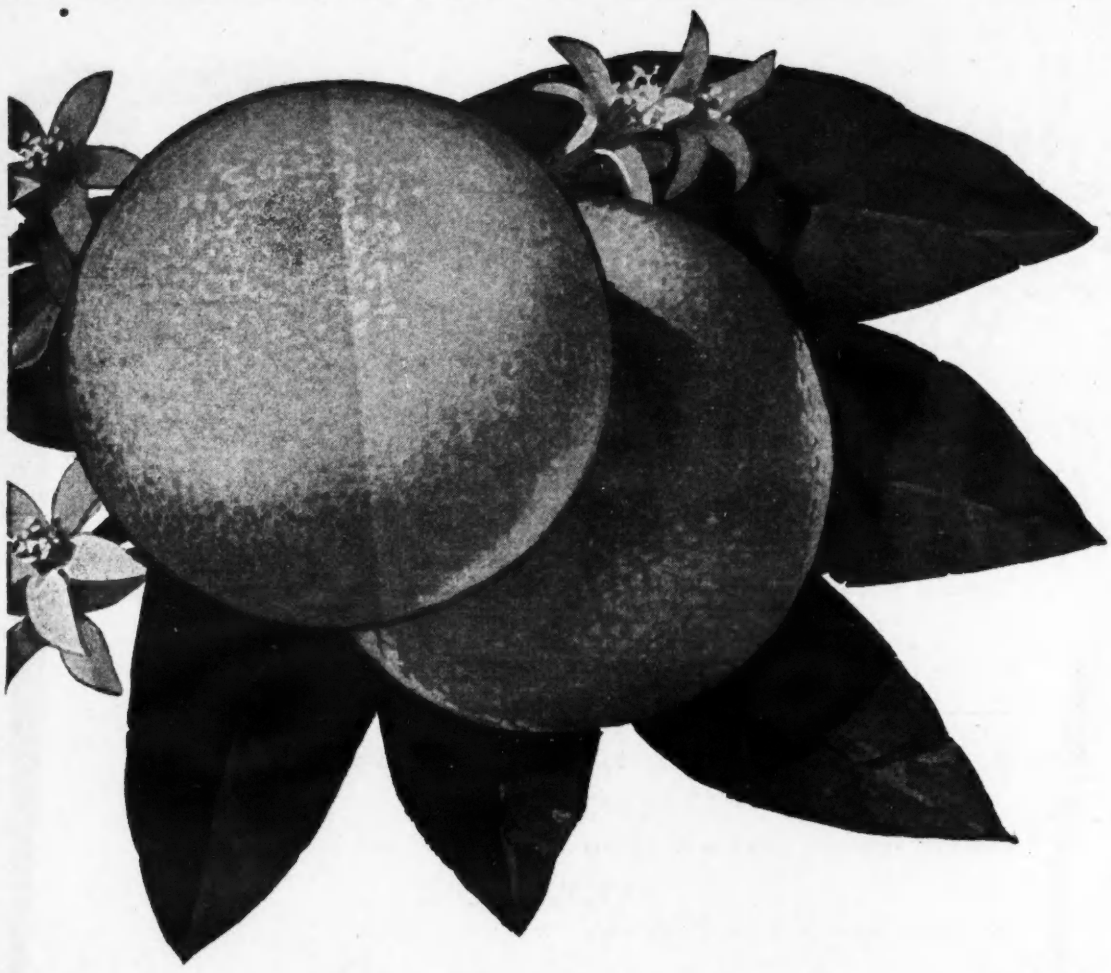
Oil, wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 -12.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 18.00 -24.00
first, bots. ..... lb. 14.00 -17.50
second, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 -14.00
third, bots. ..... lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin, loose, Chicago .... lb. No prices
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 8.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.80 -21.85
gran. ..... lb. 22.70 -29.95
powd. ..... lb. 22.70 -29.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .65 - .95
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .23½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c, higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniliin, toner ..... lb. 1.12 - —
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .87½- —
Orthonitroaniliin toner, bbls., kgs., works lb. .88 - 1.05
Persian, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .45

Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .17¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .17¾- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. lb. .17½- —
other points ..... lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .17¾- —
Ariz., etc. ..... lb. .18¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .18 - —
other points ..... lb. .17½- —
Orange flowers, bls. ..... lb. .46 - .49
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls. ..... lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms. ..... lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. ..... lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol, 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms. ..... lb. .43 - .55

Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .09 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms. ..... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Osage orange crystals, bbls. .... lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. ..... oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .38½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - .47½
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .48½- .50
Para-anisidin, dms., works. .... lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works. ..... lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery. lb. 06¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery. lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0620- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0620- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0590- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works. ..... lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works. ..... lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns. ..... lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works. lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works. lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. .... lb. .44 - —
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,*,† ampule, per 100,000 unit. .38 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3, gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3. ..... gal. .07½- .07¾
28°-38° C, laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. ..... gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black, bgs. ..... lb. .65 - .66
futures, bgs., Jan. ..... lb. .52 - .53
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point. lb. .54 - .55
sports, old crop, bgs. .... lb. No stocks
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point. lb. No stocks
sports, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Chillies, Haitian, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - .57
Mexican, long. ..... lb. .50 - .51
White, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .72
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls. .... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis. ..... lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis. ..... lb. .0832- .0900
Zone 4, same basis. ..... lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. lb. .0882- .0850
Zone 2, same basis. ..... lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis ..... lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis. ..... lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (3) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3. lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
extra amber, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
cream, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. .... lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. 1.28 - 1.39
Illinois ..... bbl. 1.60 - 1.82
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.72 - 1.77
Louisiana-Arkansas ... bbl. 1.19 - 1.98
Montana ..... bbl. 1.30 - 1.79
Oklahoma-Kansas .... bbl. 1.30 - 1.90
Pennsylvania, lower field, bbl. 3.30 - 3.55
Upper field. ..... bbl. 1.76 - 3.30
Texas East ..... bbl. 1.30 - 1.72
Gulf coast ..... bbl. 1.38 - 1.88
North, North-Central bbl. 1.46 - 1.70
Panhandle ..... bbl. 1.28 - 1.70
West ..... bbl. 1.15 - 1.80
Wyoming ..... bbl. .95 - 1.70



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TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-0415

CABLE ADDRESS PUREFOOD-NEW YORK

Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .20 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .20 - —
40°-75° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .20 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .04½- —
No. 3.....gal. .04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.. gal. .0340- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.25 - 1.30
light .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.40
diesel .....gal. .04⅝- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .04⅜- .04⅝
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- .04⅝
No. 3. .....gal. .04 - .04½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w..gal. .04¾- .05½
No. 1, straw.....gal. .04⅜- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- .04⅝
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04½
No. 6.....bbl. 1.15 - 1.35
range .....gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, No 1..gal. .06⅝- .07
No. 2.....gal. .06¼- .06⅝
No. 3.....gal. .06¼- .06⅛
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¼- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.73 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.96½- —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.63 - 1.83
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.88 - 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me. .....bbl. 2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.98 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.88 - —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 100 i.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Seattle, Wash. .....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal. .08¾- .09⅛
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .08⅜- .09⅛
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r., tanks..gal. .11½- —
205-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .11½- —
244-362 b.d., tanks...gal. .11⅝- —
307-360 b.r., tanks...gal. .11 - —
312-402 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .14½- —
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .13½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .143 - —
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal. .13½- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13½- —
Providence .....gal. .15 - —
Rochester .....gal. .13½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .140 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .15½- —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .14½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .08½- —
tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12⅝- —
Chicago .....gal. .14⅛- —
Detroit .....gal. .15⅛- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
High-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .23¼
No. 30, tanks, same basis. gal. .17 - .22
No. 40, tanks, same basis. gal. .17¼- .23
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.6, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
E. Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12 - —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .08⅜- —

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston..gal. .14 - —
Chicago .....gal. .149 - —
Detroit .....gal. .163 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .165 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .164 - —
Newark .....gal. .135⅛- —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .133⅛- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .145⅞- —
St. Louis.....gal. .159 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco tanks..gal. .11½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08¼- —
Stoddard (C.S. 8-53), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco). tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¾- .08
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14½- —
Detroit .....gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .13½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .14½- —
Syracuse .....gal. .15½- —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs..lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .11 - .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .12¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¾
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 5.35 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms. .....lb. 12.00 -12.85
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms., c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP. bots., vials..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, dms., incl.gal. .40¾- —
l.c.l., whse., N.Y.C., dms. incl..gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....gal. .34¼- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 20.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 24.20 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb. 12.25 -12.50

"There Isn't Any Santa Claus"

SKELLYSOLVE Quality Can't Be Bought at a Lower Price

Would you expect to buy a Cadillac at Chevrolet prices? Certainly not, and just as logically, you wouldn't expect to get Skellysolve quality, Skellysolve dependability, and Skellysolve service in lower priced naphthas.

Whenever you encounter a naphtha claimed to be "as good as" or "better than" Skellysolve, but which is offered at a lower price, ask yourself: "Can I be certain of its quality and purity? Will it do the job effectively and economically? Can I count on rapid delivery and good service on all orders? Can its supplier help me out in a pinch? If its dependability, quality, and service are just as satisfactory as Skellysolve, why is it necessary for this other solvent to be offered on a 'cut price' basis? Will the supply be dependable year after year? Can I be sure of a uniform product? Will this 'cut price' solvent be available a year or two from now? If I do not obtain prompt delivery or if inferior material is received, how much will it cost in my operating results and how much will it embarrass my shipping schedules?" There isn't any question about the quality, dependability, and service of Skellysolve, because its record for the past 16 years proves its excellence. What's more, Skelly is constantly expanding its facilities in order to produce more Skellysolve as the demand grows.

Remember—Skelly Oil Company was the first large volume producer of hexane, heptane, and octane type solvents, and has faithfully served the rubber, oil and fat, ink, lacquer, and other industries with dependable Skellysolve during all these years.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Increase in Nacconol Price

Amidst the confusion of all the recent price increases, we are pleased to announce a continuation of National Aniline's unwavering policy in connection with Nacconols:

"NO INCREASE IN PRICE"

This follows a policy of continual price reductions over the past 15 years and today, despite largely increased wage and raw material costs, our price is one-third its original level.

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National Aniline is America's oldest and largest producer of synthetic organic detergents. National Aniline developed America's first stable synthetic organic detergent NACCONOL NR, today the most widely used. Our unmatched technical experience in this field and unequalled production facilities are at your service.

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DIVISION OF

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SODIUM BICHROMATE

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SOLE MFRS. SINCE 1909

BICHROMATE

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NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

OF SODA

SODIUM SULPHATE

ALUMINUM HYDRATE

Paterson, bbls., plain colors, dmd., lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dmd., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34 - .36
Waterglass, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Psoralea, Indian, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23
Quassia, Dutch, bgs. lb. .23½ - .24
Swedish, bgs. lb. .21½ - .21½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Potash alkasate lb. .06 - —
Arsenate, USP, mont., dms. lb. .28 - .33
Arsenite, USP, cont. grn., dms. lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cont. grn., bbls., dmk. lb. .10 - .21
bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 10¾- —
c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, grn., bbls., N. Y. or Chi. lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, cryst., grn., 600-lb. bbls., dmk. lb. .25 - .29
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
hydrated, 88-89%, bbls., c.l. lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
USP, grn., bbls., dms. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Potash, metabisulphite, grn., bbls. lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Muriate,* dom., 80-62-69% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 60-62% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
than plain colors per lb. less
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 1.12c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, grn., tech. fine grnd., bbls., dmk. lb. .37 - .50
Perchlorate, bgs., works lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works lb. .30½- .31
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, bgs. lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l. wks. ton 200.00- —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs.16.25* —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Potash, caustic, liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.05¼- —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 6.05¼- —
solid....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.03¼- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- .06
tanks, same basis lb. .05¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- .08
Chromate, bgs. lb. .24 - .28
Chromate, cryst., kgs., c.l. works..lb. .11 - .1178
l.c.l., works lb. .119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., works lb. .110 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs. lb. .16 - .18
ex wise lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., kegs., bbls. lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, grnd., bbls. lb. .33½- .38¼
powd., dms., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Cyanide, 3c. per lb. higher.
powd., dms., works lb. .35 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .24 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.30 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .34 - 1.36
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, same basis unit-ton. .21 - —
Potash silicate, solut., 40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate,* NF, grnd. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk, 90% basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports....ton 50.25 - —
West coast ports, same basis....ton 60.25 - —
Sulphocyanide (see Potash sulphocyanide).
Tricyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide), dms. lb. .02 - .70
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, gold, works..oz. 14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk, 22% K_2O, 18% MgO, ex vessel ports....ton 20.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, works lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .30 - .36
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.76 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 - —
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3, gal. .09¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. lb. .60 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots, 1½, 2, 3, bgs. lb. .03¾- —
coarse, 0%, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots ton lots lb. .05¾- —
Chi., ton lots lb. .04½- .044
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Purple inks (see Red).
Putty, comrl. dms. lb. .03¾- .04
linseed oil, raw, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
refined, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
standard, dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum, concentrate, flowered, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. lb. 9.26 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms. gal. 6.66 - —
regular base, works gal. 6.66 - —
odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.78 - —
(20 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. bbls., works gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins bbls. lb. .26 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., refd. 2°, ret. dms., same basis lb. .85 - .85¾
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
No. 3, 300 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, black, cs., works lb. .17 - —
grnd, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .06 - .09
Quebracho extract, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, in bond lb. .068125- .06825
clarified, 66% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .068125- .070625
same basis, bbls. lb. .06812 5- .070625
dissolved, 25% tannin, bbls. .04575- .0506
tanks, works ton.11.50 - .04075- —
ground, 10% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .080 - —
l.c.l. .0815- —
Quebracho extract prices based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton. $12
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .19 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .18 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask 88.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.30 - 90.00
Quinidine,* NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.75 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. No stocks
Quinine,* NF, cns. 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns. 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns. 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89¾- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 -
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, USP, Quinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - .50

have you tried HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE in your insecticidal formulations for aphid and mite control?

With Monsanto's introduction of hexaethyl tetraphosphate to the United States, agriculture has a powerful new weapon for the control of aphids, "red spider" and citrus mites—one that shows great promise against a number of other damaging insect pests in field test now being conducted.

Preliminary tests with hexaethyl tetraphosphate—"HETP"—indicate that it is most effective in emulsion form. Typical emulsions for spraying may be prepared by dissolving HETP in a suitable solvent together with an emulsifying agent. This solution is then added to water to form an emulsion having the proper concentration of HETP. Dilutions of 0.25% to less than 0.025% have been found effective against aphids, "red spider" and citrus mites.

For further information, write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

EMPIRICAL FORMULA

$C_{12}H_{30}O_{13}P_4$

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

TABLE OF PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Tan to dark liquid.
Specific Gravity:	Approximately 1.3 to 10.7 lbs./gal.
Crystallizing Point:	Solidifies at approximately minus 40°C.
Boiling Point:	Decomposes above 150°C.
Solubilities:	Miscible in water, acetone, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, diacetone alcohol, ethyl acetate, glycerine, ortho-dichlorobenzene pine oil, toluene, xylene, alkyl naphthalenes, etc. Not miscible in kerosene or petroleum ether.
Stability:	Tests presently under way indicate that Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate as such is stable, but when diluted in water slowly hydrolyzes. Pending completion of these tests it is recommended that spray solutions be used within four hours after dilution.
Toxicity to Animals:	Preliminary tests on rats indicate that Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate is toxic to warm-blooded animals. Until further information is developed all due precaution should be observed in the application and handling of this chemical and its formulations to avoid skin contact or accidental ingestion.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —

Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25

Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.60

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —

Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - .93
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094

Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —

Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - .97

Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .26

Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.18 - —

Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, chlorinated, kgs.lb. .92 - —
concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - .75

Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —

Red, purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.13
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .0275- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22¾- .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .55 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .53 - .84
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13

Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B (resin) dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.00 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.30
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.35
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.70 - 8.20
Rotenone, bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .53 - .76
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50

Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60

Saffron, Mexican, bls. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00

Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Sage, Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
futures .....lb. .19 - .19¼
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .31 Nom.
Greek, bls. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Syrian, bls. .....lb. .25¼- .26

Sago flour, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .12

Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. No stocks.
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. No stocks.

Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00

Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. .92 - .98
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .....ton.20.00 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.16.00 - —
l.c.l., ...ton.22.40 - —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —

Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00

Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - —

Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .47

Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .60 - .75

Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½

Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .24 - .25

Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .13½

Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .60 - —

Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —

Selenium, pwd., cns., 10-lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —

Senega root, bls. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .29
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .27
3, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Poda, bls.....lb. .14 - .21

Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .71 - —
Boston .....lb. .72 - —
Chicago .....lb. .72½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .75½- —
Boston .....lb. .79½- —
Chicago .....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .82 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y. lb. .72 - .73
Chicago .....lb. .72½- .73
Pacific coast.....lb. .75 - .76
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .67 - .68
Chicago .....lb. .67½- .68½
Pacific coast.....lb. .70 - .71

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27

Silver bullion .....oz. .87 -
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .7486- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .58½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .59¾- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58¾- —
single ounces.....oz. .59 - —

Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .399 - —

Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .325 - —

Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -16.00

"what! you mean I can't buy all the Soda Ash I want?"
unfortunately, that's still true
YES, MR. INDUSTRIALIST, that's the situation on Soda Ash . . . as long as present heavy
and small, with little or no occasion for late deliveries or other disappointments . . . regrets only that its production facilities have not been great enough at all times to serve all potential Mathieson customers.
Yes, Mr. Industrialist, if they ever start pinching on industrial products for vailant will sport a chest full! able to buy all
The demand for Soda Ash—as well as the demand for Caustic Soda, Bicarbonate of Soda and Liquid Chlorine—continues to be far greater than the supply; in fact, the situation is even more critical than in May, 1945 when the above advertisement appeared.
Mathieson
CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda . Soda Ash . Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine . Chlorine Dioxide . Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua . HTH Products . Fused Alkali Products . Synthetic Salt Cake . Dry Ice . Carbonic Gas . Sodium Chlorite Products . Sodium Methylate
The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .08½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 50%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11½
Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in bbls., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone.... 100 lbs. 1.68 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.18 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.08 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. — - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. — - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. — - —
2 .....100 lbs. — - —
3 .....100 lbs. — - —
4 .....100 lbs. — - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. — - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.

Soda ash sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.57½- 2.59
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08⅝- .08⅝
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Bisulphite, solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.00 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
liquid, 50%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
70%, seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —

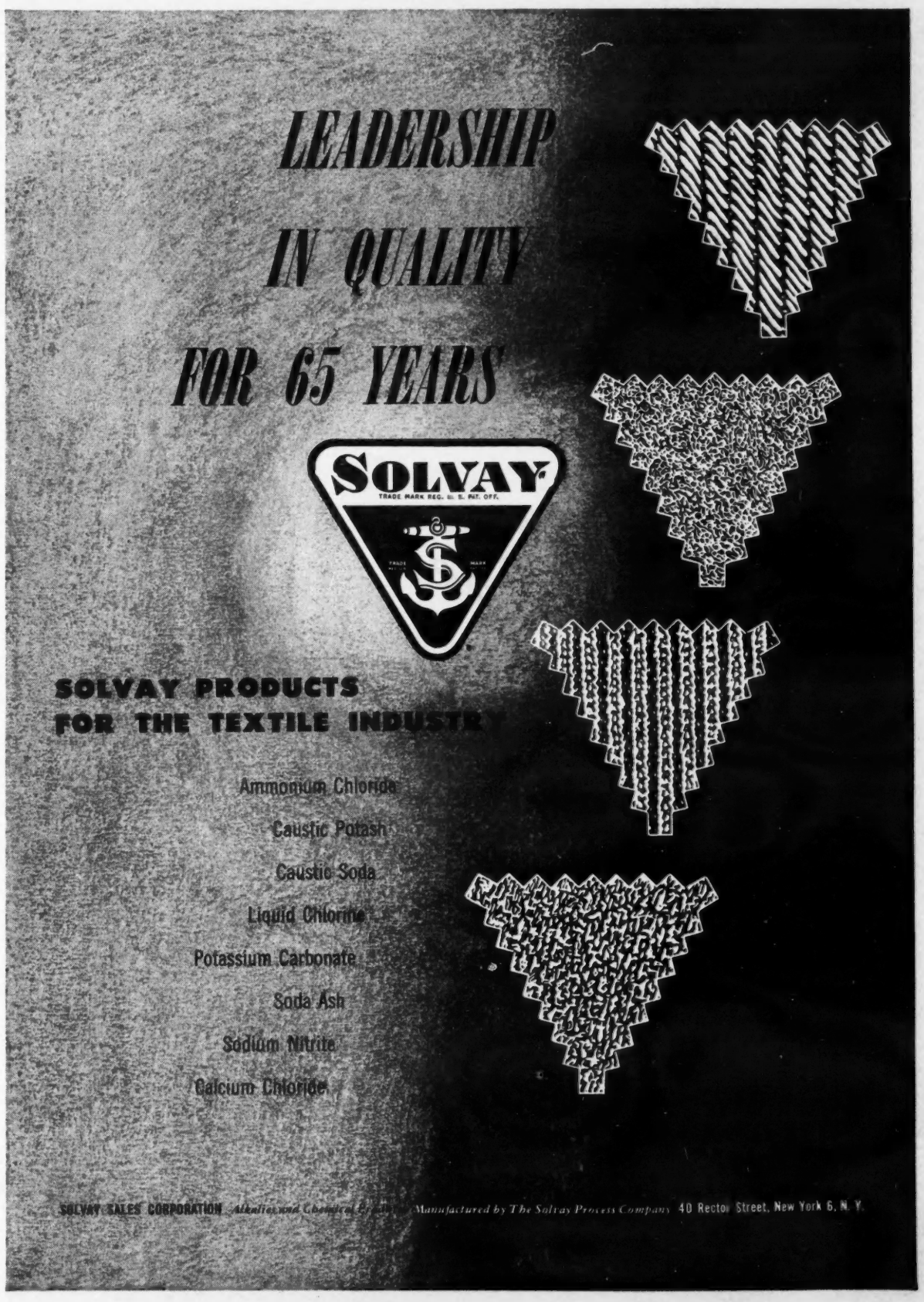
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).

Soda chromate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- .10
Soda chromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0680- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .28
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Soda metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.55
Methylate, bots., works....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works .....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works .....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.36.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast, porta.100 lbs. 5.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.65
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —

Soda pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .189 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —



Soda, ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb. No stocks
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - 1.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.60
tanks, works .....ton.13.00 -16.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10

Soda sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .38
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
liquid, 38%, tanks, basis 100%, works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .28 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont., 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60

Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal.. gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - .33
Soybean meal, 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.80.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .28½- .32
Sparteinne sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11½
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.321 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.421 - —
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —

Starch, corn, powd., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 4.43 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.53 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.03 - —
Cornstarch prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags are 20c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0735- .0760
l.c.l. .....lb. .0810- .0825
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 4.80 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 3.84 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .58
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.93 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Chloride, 25-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb .11 - .13½
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.22.00 -30.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, grd., off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
Tamp, Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -44.50
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .21¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .21½- —
sulphonated 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .12¾

TITANOX . . . *the brightest name in titanium pigments*

Another **"TITANOX FIRST" *Comes of age!***

Twenty-one years ago, the staff of the Titanium Pigment Company, Inc., developed TITANOX-C (Titanium Calcium Pigment) for paints. It then launched *the first commercial production of titanium calcium pigment in the United States* . . . another "TITANOX FIRST"!

Although TITANOX-C has just "come of age" it has been doing a man-sized job since the first days it was offered to the trade. The high opacity, low specific gravity which produce high bulking, chemical stability, easy wetting and grinding, uniformity and fineness of TITANOX-C provide a combination of desirable qualities which are especially attractive to the paint manufacturer. Paints made with TITANOX-C are economical both to maker and user.

While maintaining the quality of TITANOX pigments at the highest level possible, the makers of TITANOX pigments are exerting every effort toward increasing production of these better paint ingredients to meet industry-wide demands.

TITANOX

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT

111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.
330 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

OPD—12-16-1946 35

SULPHURIC ACID

The tremendous increase in the use of concentrated sulphuric acid as a catalyst or dehydrating agent in industrial processes has created numerous disposal problems for the spent acid. Frequently 95 to 98% of the acid purchased is purged from the process as a spent product. These spent acids vary widely from high quality materials to low acidity materials.

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC. has recognized its responsibility to find ways and means of disposing of spent sulphuric acid. By means of its extensive plant facilities and large organization, Consolidated has solved this problem for its customers for many years.

Industries faced with the necessity for disposing of spent acid are invited to discuss this problem with us.

Industries that require a large tonnage of low cost acid should give careful thought to locating new plants in the Gulf Coast area where this type of acid is available in great quantity. Write us for information concerning the strengths and grades of spent acid that are available. We are daily processing hundreds of tons of spent acid and will be pleased to assist you.

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

SALES OFFICES: SAN FRANCISCO, HOUSTON, NEW YORK
PLANT LOCATIONS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; WOBURN, MASS.; BASTROP, LA.; BATON ROUGE, LA.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS; HOUSTON, TEXAS; LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Tankage, animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fert. grade, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .11¾
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton. No prices
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .49 - .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
lb. .25 - .26½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
extra, dms.....lb. .42 - .68
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .90 - .97
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachlorethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - 21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25¼
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb. 17.50 - —
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo. 160.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Thymol, cns. .....lb. No prices
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks.
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Metal,[6] .....lb. .70 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .62½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks.
Oxide,[6] bbls. .....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.60 - 8.00

Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[4] dlvd....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.
Tetrachlorids, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .53 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —

Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .65 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichlorethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .18½- .19
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, d.d., dms. incl. c.l., wks., South..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .75 - —
steam-dist., l.c.l., dms., incl. East..gal. 1.36 - —
tanks, East.....gal. No prices
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. 1.20 - 1.25

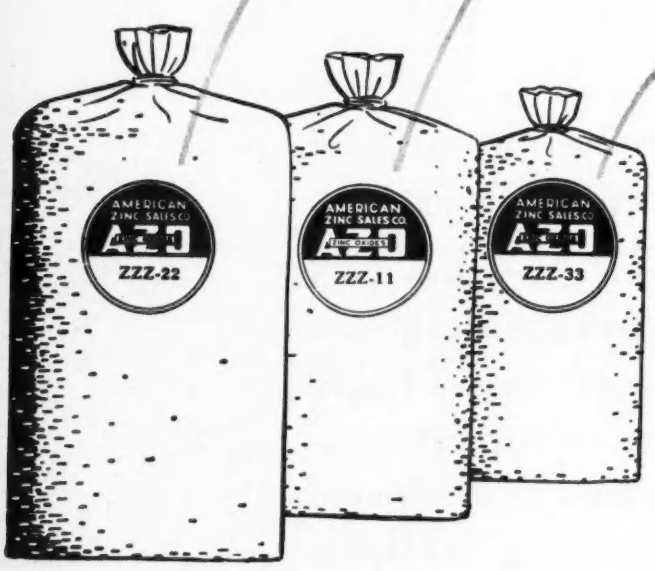
U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton. 70.50 -80.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. 57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton. 116.80 - —
imports, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton. 59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton. 112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .06625- .06975
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .56 - .77
Indian, bls. .....lb. .42 - .52
Valonia, beards, bgs, ex dock.. ton. 75.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton. 60.00 - —
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock, lb. .11½- .11¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.85 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .30
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .23 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

AZO ACICULAR ZINC OXIDES ARE AVAILABLE IN A WIDE RANGE OF OIL ABSORPTIONS



The extra durability, the finer weathering qualities that Acicular Zinc Oxide gives to paint can be obtained with AZO Acicular Zinc Oxides available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements.

AZO ZZZ-22	A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles gives heavy body, meets Navy Spec. 52-Z-7.
AZO ZZZ-11	A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.
AZO ZZZ-33	A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22.

AMERICAN ZINC SALES CO.

Distributors for

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO - CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS - NEW YORK

AZO ZINC OXIDES

W

Wattle bark, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.58.00 -59.00
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.60.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works .....lb. .05¼- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .06¼- .06¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .06½- .06⅝

Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .58 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .62
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .77 - —
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82

Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.55 - 1.60
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.75
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.76 - 1.80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.93 - 1.98

Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
156°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns. 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .85 - .90
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.

Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 F., c.l. lb. .36 - —
182-184 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
cakes, cs.....lb. .46 - .51
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, works, St. Louis..ton.10.50 - —
smaller lots, works, St. Louis..ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 325 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra, gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -28.00
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio, works..ton.27.50 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton. No prices
60 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices

Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.

Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .25 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.62 - 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
60 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - .60

Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .23½- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.48 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Yellow ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0645- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0805- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .17½- —
Yellow, zinc, Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .33 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .18 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers' grade, bbls., works...lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0515- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .80 - .81
jars .....lb. .85 - .86
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1300
l.c.l. .....lb. .1295- .13
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .38
Metal (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, dms., lb. .17¾- .21½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —

Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

—Continued on page 80

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Volume 150 December 16, 1946 Number 25

Killjoy Is Here

The widespread joy over the declaration of an armistice in the strike of the soft-coal miners is quite easy to understand. Relief from a disruption of employment which was daily spreading throughout the industrial operations of the nation must be pleasing to all, even to those who, more or less willingly, had brought about the calamity. The progressively threatening stagnation of all business activity was appalling. Its lifting could but be a cause for rejoicing.

But, the joy over the lifting of dictatorial labor's threat to the public welfare, like almost all other manifestations of emotion, will not withstand cold analysis. Dictatorial labor has not been dethroned. It has merely granted a respite from its demands for universal tribute until it shall have learned whether the supreme court agees with its interpretation of laws basically too disregardful of the general good. Nobody has won a victory for whatever may be the right. And Killjoy is here!

Who is Killjoy? Well—he is a lot of fellows. Certainly, and perhaps primarily, he is the labor czar, big or little, who is motivated solely by the furtherance of his own ambitions, who does not hesitate to sacrifice every interest of employer, of the whole people, and of labor itself, in order that his power may be shown. While he exists, there can be nothing enjoyable in the outlook for employment peace.

Killjoy is also the political performer, maker of laws or enforcer thereof, who puts his job above all other considerations, who, if he has a soul, does not own it, whose fear of jeopardizing his standing with those by and for whom he lives makes him exemplify in full the totalitarian charge that democracy is incompetent in emergency. As long as he shall function, there will be no equity before any law that essays employment peace.

Killjoy, whatever his incarnation, is a creature of opportune circumstance growing out of public apathy or complacence. He is here. While he remains, any joy over employment peace is nothing but self-delusion. Whether he shall remain, and how long, depends wholly upon his being recognized by the public—and ousted. Never, of his volition, can it of him be said:—Killjoy was here!

Tax Ideas Bloom Again

All sorts of tax-legislation programs are being suggested to or predicted of the next session of Congress. But, it is noteworthy that the idea of "scientific taxation," once quite verbosely adduced, gets little, if any, attention in today's discussion. In truth, much of what is put forward runs in quite another direction.

Double taxation is coming in for a large variety of comment. The tax experts of the Treasury Department have expressed a desire, if not a purpose, to do away with the taxing of corporation earnings both before and after their distribution as dividends. They present five plans directed to that end—but declare that none of them would insure sufficient income to meet the corporations' share of the national tax bill. Why corporations should have any share in the national tax bill, anymore than they should have any part in national voting, nobody has yet justified beyond the matter of ease and more or less certainty of collection.

Any income, excise, or other tax on a corporation, or on an individual manufacturer as such, is usually much more than double taxation. The manufacturer passes the tax—plus his margin of profit—to the wholesaler. The wholesaler pyramids it along when he bills the retailer. Of course, the retailer must include what he pays in his cost, and he, too, has to make a profit on it. So, the consumer—always the actual taxpayer—is mulcted for much more than the government gets. It is he who pays the corporations' share of the national tax bill. Why not let him assume that share directly and save the three profits he is now obliged also to pay?

Federal taxation should be wholly individual, preferably levied on income. If there must be excise taxes—nobody has ever advanced a logical reason for them—let them be paid at the time of consumer sale by means of stamps in the manner of the old patent-medicine war tax.

But, individual taxation should not be carried to the extreme suggested as a means of terminating the alleged favoring of co-operative enterprises. Some reformers in that quarter would classify the money returned to a depositing member of a co-operative—commonly referred to as a participation dividend—as additional taxable income. They do not, however, pursue that idea to the extent of similarly classifying sums which may be returned to a corporation by a purchasing agent or other representative who has been able to transact a bit of business for less money than was advanced to him for the purpose.

Taxation has a long way to go to become common sense, to say nothing of its being scientific.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

the drug and chemical industry will remember, served as general counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute until its dissolution 1940. Captain McGovern has accepted appointment as special Washington representative of the Coconino Sun, Flagstaff, Ariz., and its new daily edition, the Arizona Daily Sun.

For Captain McGovern this is a return to his first love. When a young man just barely out of his teens, he organized and started the Coconino Sun, being its first editor, only reporter, advertising director, newsboy, and just about everything else that was connected with it. His first column as Washington representative, entitled "Dilemmas of the New Congress," together with biographical sketch and photograph, appeared in the November 28 and 29 issues of the two papers.

Censusing Favored

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is getting behind the movement for more censuses of business and industry and expects to make this one of its major legislative recommendations to Congress next year. Beginning in 1948, the chamber wants the census of manufactures and mineral industries and a census of distributive trades and service establishments taken every five years instead of ten.

It is also being proposed that additional information be collected and disseminated between census takings by frequent samplings to show economic trends. The chamber feels that this would be in the interest of economy in government and yet sufficiently practical from the standpoint of providing necessary benchmark data. Annual or more frequent collections should not be made, however, without special reasons, it says.

Agricultural Marketing Puzzle

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has decided against setting up a marketing administration to carry out the provisions of the new agricultural research act until he has been able to get a clarification of the intent of Congress whether such an agency is really necessary. The secretary is inclined to feel that it is not needed, although the house committee report strongly advocated it.

The department has a Production and Marketing Administration which ordinarily would be expected to undertake the administration of the act; but, in view of statements contained in the house committee report, the secretary isn't certain that Congress understands the intended functions of PMA. To carry out the recommendations of the report would mean a separation of the marketing functions from PMA, which, to the secretary, doesn't appear to be a good idea.

The whole question is being held in abeyance until next month, when the secretary hopes to meet in joint conference with house agricultural leaders and representatives of the farm organizations to discuss the entire situation.

Sugar More Plentiful

There is good news for industrial consumers and housewives in the present intentions of the Department of Agriculture in parceling out sugar next year. Barring unpredictable disasters, sugar will be available to increase home rations by one 5-pound consumer stamp by April 1 and at the same time to increase rations for industrial users by an additional 10 percent of the 1941 base period use.

The liberalization of the rations will be the first step toward ultimate decontrol of sugar entirely by the government, which may come by the end of 1947—unless Congress takes action itself at an earlier date. Government officials already are looking in this direction to the preparation of detailed orderly plans to accomplish the objective.

At the present time the government has no intention of making any more sugar crop purchases after the 1947 crops. Weather, pests, plant diseases and other factors may change this situation, but that is the way officials are thinking now. Re-establishment of the sugar futures market for trading in 1948 and later deliveries is also under consideration.

OPA Forms Terminated

In the flurry accompanying the junking of price controls by President Truman last month, the fact was overlooked by many that one of the OPA orders that simultaneously went with the wind was the reporting of basic financial data on forms A and B, annually and quarterly. This is cheering news to some 40,000 manufacturers who had to wrestle with these forms during the war years.

These are the forms over which there was so much controversy during the war and which started Congress on its many subsequent investigations of the way OPA operated and the reasons for many of the policies it followed. When the first of these forms came out they numbered some twenty pages, exclusive of sixteen pages of instructions, and took more than an hour to read.

The hue that went up over the forms was instrumental in establishing the Advisory Committee on Government Questionnaires by the Budget bureau which succeeded eventually in getting OPA to reduce the size of the form from twenty pages to four, the instructions from sixteen pages to two, and the reading time to sixteen minutes.

Shipping Profitability

Private ship owners probably can find a lot of fault in the figuring of the Maritime Commission and say that it does not represent a true picture of normal conditions in the shipping industry, but the commission has found American merchant shipping can be a paying proposition and is proving it by turning into the Treasury around $20,000,000 in receipts every month.

For years, one of the biggest arguments in the shipping industry has been the need for government subsidies, either on operating or on building. Nothing much was heard about this during the war because the government was doing the building of the ships and operating them, but now that the war is over, attention is again being focused on this question.

For that reason the fact that the Maritime Commission is finding profits in the operation of the merchant marine is of great interest. It must be admitted, however, that this unusual circumstance is the result largely of high freight rates and shortage of foreign-flag ships. In the case of coastwise shipping, which might be regarded as a little more normal than ocean shipping, the story is different. The commission has suffered losses there of about $600,000 a month because of railroad competition.

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Production of chemicals is a large-scale operation at the Brooklyn plant of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. But size and scope of activities are far from the whole story. Wise buyers of chemical products consider these factors only in relation to the manufacturing policy of the company with whom they deal.

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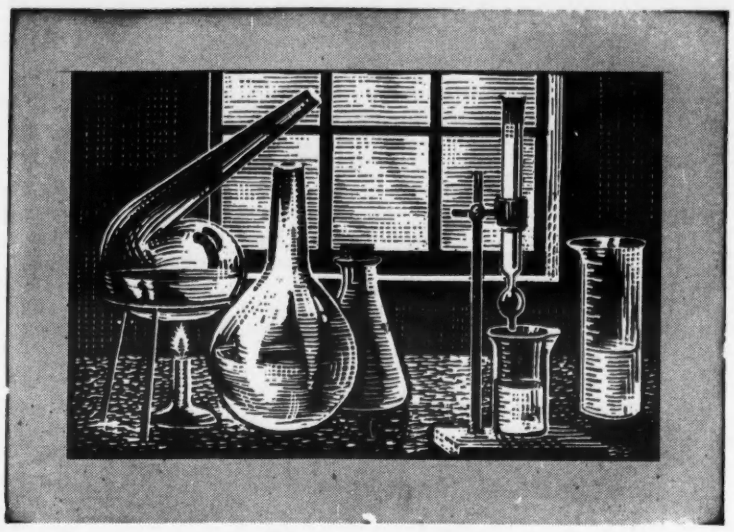

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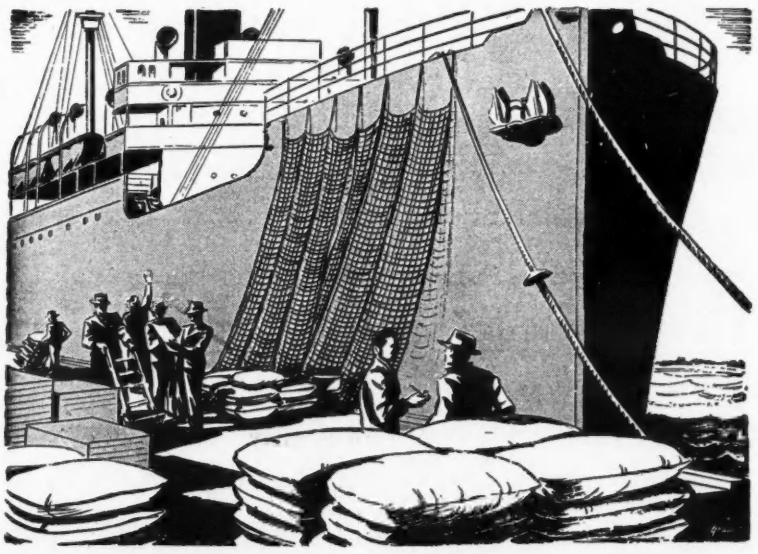

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Heavy Chemicals

Inquiry for prompt shipments of industrial chemicals lost some of its urgency last week. The passing of the coal strike and the relaxing of embargoes created a more normal demand. Consumer interest was more devoted to future shipments and according to trade reports, a sizable amount of contract business for 1947 delivery has been placed. The market position was decidedly firm with additions to the long list of chemical price revisions that will become effective on January 2. The fact that inventories in most heavy chemicals are exhausted signifies bare shelves at the beginning of the new year. Export inquiries continued to increase with the shortage of stocks having a restricting influence on the amount of business placed.

Barium chloride is slated for an advance at the beginning of the year. Silicate of soda is quoted slightly higher for 1947 contracts. It is stated that no arsenate of soda is available at present. Zinc sulphate prices are expected to be advanced to a higher range shortly. Metasilicate of soda in barrels is being booked for 1947 at 3.40c. works for carlots, this eliminates the freight equalization. Sesquisilicate of soda prices are unchanged but are also quoted from works. No further change was recorded in the copper chemicals. Cadmium metal both ingots and shapes remains exceedingly scarce with prices more or less nominal. London advices reported sales at much higher than the last transactions recorded in the domestic market. An arrival of 2,021 barrels of arsenic was noted from Leningrad and importers continue to pump chlorate of potash into the American market from Antwerp. The current shortage of soda ash and chlorine is keeping down the production of all chemicals processed with these materials.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 106.6 in the week ending December 6, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 103.0 the previous week and 99.0 percent a year ago.

Production figures given below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Contracts are being written at former price levels for shipment over the first quarter of 1947. Production of synthetic in October registered 80,829 tons, compared with 77,492 tons in the preceding month.

Ammonia Bicarbonate—Orders are being accepted for delivery over the first quarter at unchanged prices. The tone of the market is firm with consuming inquiry active and spot stocks tight.

Ammonia Carbonate—Spot stocks have been kept at a low level. Producers are accepting contracts for shipment January through March at current prices.

Antimony Oxide—Firm at the recent advance. Producers meeting requirements for domestic use. The movement remains under government regulation. Export inquiry was active with very little released for foreign shipment.

Arsenic—Firm and scarce with producers naming 6c. a pound for carlots of white powdered works. Demand has kept ahead of production and imports have not been sufficient to relieve the tight situation.

Bauxite—War Assets Administration states that the bauxite stockpile facilities at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the beauxite ore mines in Saline County, Orkansas, have been declared government surplus. After surveys and classification these properties will be processed for disposition.

Cadmium Metal—Continued scarcity of both ingots and patent shapes has kept the market in a decidedly strong position. Last sales reported was at $1.55 per pound. Advices from London state that sales have been made recently at the equivalent of $2.06 a pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
184.5	184.5	173.5	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.3	116.3	116.3	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Calcium Phosphate—Production of monobasic in October amounted to 7,305,000 pounds, compared with 6,693,000 pounds in September. Output of dibasic was 5,077,000 pounds in October against 3,076,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—October output registered 19,981,000 pounds of liquid and gas, against a revised total of 18,881,000 pounds in September. Production of solid, dry ice was 54,906,000 pounds in October, compared with 59,905,000 pounds in September.

Calcium Chloride—Demand continued exceedingly heavy and far in excess of the supply at present. The year will close with no inventory stocks and shipments considerably below scheduled requirements.

Chlorine—Only a moderate gain in production was noted in October. The total was 108,171 tons, compared with a revised total of 104,199 tons in the preceding month. The market position has continued exceedingly tight with buyers showing increasing interest in 1947 shipments.

Potash Carbonate — Shortage of material for prompt shipment has shifted buying interest to 1947 deliveries where considerable contract business has been placed at the advanced level recently reported.

Potash Caustic—Conditions similar to those noted in carbonate of potash. Stocks for nearby shipment definitely scarce at present.

Potash Chlorate—Demand has continued to overtax production temporarily and the market has maintained a very tight position. The recent coal strike brought in a heavy volume of new buying orders which added considerable pressure to the prevailing tight condition.

Potash Perchlorate — Present sold ahead condition of output has left market practically bare of supplies for prompt shipment.

Potash Permanganate — Producers have not changed prices to date. Demand has continued heavy and suppliers have been able to meet essential requirements of regular consumers on a fairly prompt basis but there has been very little material available for additional wants. Occasional resale lots have reached the market at premiums considerably over producers' prices.

Salt Cake—Production of crude commercial in October amounted to 48,367 tons, compared with a revised total of 43,891 tons in the preceding month.

requirements of the phenol-formal-level recently quoted. Crude naphtha-were named for anthracene, car-

Soda Ash—Contract orders embracing sizable dimensions are said to have been placed for shipment over 1947. The market has remained shy of material for prompt shipment and there has been no relaxation from the former tight supply condition. Production of light ash in October was 188,119 tons, compared with 168,278 tons in September. Output of dense ash was 137,295 tons in October, against 135,442 tons in its preceding month. Production of natural was 20,331 tons in October, compared with a revised total of 18,511 tons in September.

Soda Bicarbonate—Shipments have continued behind scheduled requirements and it is apparent there will be no inventories at the end of the year. Production in October amounted to 16,242 tons, against 16,568 tons in September.

Soda, Caustic—Buying interest has been concentrated on 1947 shipments

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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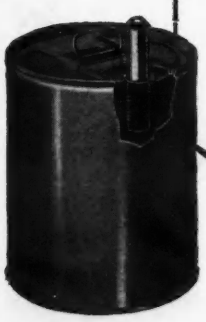

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and contracts of considerable dimensions are said to have been written. The spot market has remained bare of supplies aside from an occasional resale lot that has commanded a premium. October production by the electrolytic process amounted to 105,162 tons of liquid, compared with 102,209 tons in September. Production of solid was 19,217 tons in October, compared with 17,025 tons in the preceding month. Output by the lime-soda process amounted to 63,536 tons of liquid in October, against 62,422 tons in September. Production of solid by this process was 20,125 tons in October, against 19,606 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Chlorate — Demand while heavy has been well covered by production. Inquiries have been of miscellaneous character with a broad leaning toward weed-killer use.

Soda Metasilicate—Prices effective for this chemical on and after January 2, 1947 will be $3.00 per 100 pounds for bags in carlots and $3.40 per 100 pounds for barrels in carlots both f.o.b. the works.

Soda Orthosilicate—A price of $4.00 per 100 pounds is named by a prominent producer for carlot shipments in barrels from works in 1947.

Soda Phosphate — Production of monobasic in October amounted to 988 tons, compared with 1,057 tons in September. Dibasic output in October registered 5,253 tons, against 4,840 tons in the preceding month. Tribasic production was 7,756 tons in October, against 7,599 tons in September. The stringency in soda ash has kept production from expanding and prospects are none too favorable for any material improvement in the near future.

Soda Sesquisilicate—Contracts for this chemical are being written on the basis of $3.90 per 100 pounds in barrels for carlot shipments from works delivery in 1947. Carlots in bags were offered at $3.50 per 100 pounds works for carlot shipments in 1947.

Soda Silicate—Increased production costs have prompted some major producers to advance the price of this chemical. After January 2, quotations will be established at a level 10 to 15 percent above that prevailing in 1946. Tankcars of 40° will be held at $15.00 per ton and 52° at $27.00 per ton with drum containers proportionately higher, all prices f.o.b. works. Output gained in October at 41,188 tons including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous. Production in September was revised to 34,714 tons.

Soda Sulphate—Production of refined anhydrous in October was placed at 10,422 tons, compared with 8,008 tons in the preceding month.

Tin — According to press advices from Bangkok, Siam, the Siamese government has concluded an agreement with Britain and Australia enabling Siam to export tin at the world price of £370. Stocks of tin belonging to Anglo-Australian firms prior to the outbreak of war must be paid for by the British and Australian governments, respectively. All questions regarding payment for damages done to the industry have been settled. The United States can purchase 50 per cent of Siam's tin under the agreement.

Zinc—American Zinc Institute, Inc. reports output for all grades of slab zinc for November totaled 66,818 tons compared with 64,337 in the same month of last year, it was announced yesterday. Shipments last month totaled 91,297 tons, compared with 54,449 in November, 1945. Stock at the beginning of November 1946, totaled 220,384 tons, while stock at the end of the month was 195,805. Stock at the beginning of November, 1945, was 245,665 tons and at the end, 255,553. Unfilled orders at the end of last month totaled 49,317 tons, compared with 19,005 in the same month of last year.

Zinc Acetate — Moving at 21c. a pound in barrels and at 22c. in kegs for the technical grade. Possibility of higher prices at the beginning of the new year on account of the increased cost of production.

Zinc Sulphate — Buying conditions have not improved for this chemical. Demand over the last half of the year has exceeded production and at no time during this period were stocks free. The heavy inquiry from the rayon mills and for agriculture has been primarily responsible for keeping the market out of balance. Prices have advanced but producers have not made any announcement for 1947 contracts to date. Sales have been reported at 6¾c. a pound for 50 percent in carlots which is substantially higher than quotations named at the beginning of the year. The higher cost of the metal has furnished a strong background and it seems reasonable to assume that this level or even higher will be recognized in future contract prices. Trade reports indicate that some easement in the supply situation may take place when a new producer enters the market. This is expected to take place some time next month.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Occasional tight spots were uncovered in this market but in general, the supply has been sufficient to cover requirements without difficulty. Production of anhydrous and technical in October amounted to 3,807,000 pounds, compared with 4,503,000 pounds in September.

Muriatic—Output gained slightly in October. The total registered 32,394 tons, compared with 29,789 tons in the preceding month. Consuming demand is pressing production and keeping stocks at a relatively low level.

Nitric—No surplus stocks appear to be in sight as the year draws to a close. Production was higher in October at 61,686 tons, against 54,136 tons in September.

Oxalic—Shipments have been confined to regular consumers and the supply situation has shown no signs of easement. Mounting costs of production have lent a very firm tone to the market and it would not be surprising if higher prices are established at the turn of the year.

Phosphoric—Consuming demand has continued active enough to keep the supply position tight. Production was larger in October, the total registering 80,536 tons, compared with a revised total of 73,795 tons in September. The October output included 43,098 tons made from phosphorus and 37,438 tons made from phosphate rock.

Sulphuric — Production increased substantially in October. The total amounted to 834,215 tons, compared with 764,592 tons in September. During October 273,085 tons were made by the chamber process and 561,130 tons by the contact process. Demand has continued active and somewhat above production at certain points. The inventory position remained tight with the market firm and showing a tendency to advance.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—Ending of the coal strike prevented the development of shortage in sulphuric acid which was on the way to become critical. The strike issue is yet to be setted but the resumption of soft coal production has, at least, temporarily eased the situation. As it is, acid producers already are short in their deliveries by many cars, with a scarcity of acid making materials adding to the difficulty. Despite the handicaps the trade has been under there is for the present no thought of advancing prices, which remain at $30 a ton, because of the possibility that the many big consumers of acid might get an idea of instituting reprisals in the form of building new acid-making plants and thus provoke a price war which no one wants to develop. Consequently, the producers are not disposed to push up quotations regardless of the problems with which they are confronted at this time.

Industrial Packaging Engineers Plan Contest

The Industrial Packaging Engineers Association announces its first annual "Protective Packaging Contest," which will be held in conjunction with its annual Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Exposition, scheduled for the Sherman hotel, Chicago, April 29, through May 1, 1947.

Awards will be based on the following factors: safety; conformance to carrier requirements; ingenuity; ease of handling and economy.

The first prize will be a blue ribbon and $100, the second a red ribbon and $50 and the third a white ribbon and $25.

Interchemical Buys Oilcloth Company

The Interchemical Corporation has acquired the oilcloth and coated fabrics firm of Wadsworth & Woodman Company and will operate it as a division of the company. Harris S. Woodman will continue as president of the division.

Obituaries

W.C. Brown

William Clinton Brown, a sales engineer with Stoney-Mueller, Inc., died of a heart attack, in the Orange Memorial hospital, Short Hills, N. J., December 7. He was forty-four years of age. Previous to joining the Stoney-Mueller firm, Mr. Brown had been sales manager for the Franco-American Chemical Company. Surviving are his wife, two sisters and a brother.

R.S. Wensley

R. S. Wensley, long associated with the Harshaw chemical enterprises, died last month in New York where he was undergoing medical treatment. He was more than eighty years old.

Mr. Wensley was one of the partners of W. A. Harshaw in the organization and operation of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, when the Harshaw Chemical Company was organized he became its secretary; later he was vice-president; then, chairman of the board. He retired from business activity about a year ago. He lived in Cleveland, and he left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Cullen M. Bell, director of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association for twenty years, died in that city December 11. He was sixty-four years old.

Reuben Brigham, director of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, and an employee of the department for twenty-nine years, died in Chicago, December 6. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mrs. J. Edgar Pew, widow of the former vice-president of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia, December 11, Mr. Pew died November 22.

Bowman S. Ellis, founder and head of the B. S. Ellis Company, crude rubber manufacturer, New York, from 1910 until 1928, died in East Orange, N. J., December 8. He was sixty-eight years old.

Ernest H. Jeffords, retired director of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., New York, died in Charleston, S. C., December 12. He was seventy-one years old.

Frederick M. Rowe, professor of color chemistry at Leeds University, England, died there December 10. He was fifty-five years old.

Fertilizer Freight

—*Continued from page 5*

$4.40; from Philadelphia and Norfolk, $4.65; from Baltimore, $4.80. To St. Stephen, N. B., from Boston, $5; from New York, $5.25; from Philadelphia, $5.50; from Baltimore, $5.65. To Windsor, N. S., from Boston, $5.15; from New York, $5.40; from Philadelphia and Norfolk, $5.65; from Baltimore, $5.80.

New rates on the shipment of sulphur in bulk from Gulf ports to United States Atlantic ports are:—

From one Gulf port to Jacksonville, $5.50 per ton; to Savannah, $5.65; to Charleston, $5.65; to Wilmington, N. C., $5.75; to Hampton Roads, $6; to Baltimore, $6.15; to Philadelphia, $6.20; to New York, $6.50; to Boston, $6.90; to Portland, Me., $6.95; and to Searsport, Me., $7.05.

The rates on shipments of phosphate rock in bulk from Florida ports to United States North Atlantic ports are:—

From one port in Florida to Norfolk, $5.10 per ton; to Baltimore, $5.25; to Philadelphia, $5.30; to New York, $5.65; to Boston, $6; to Weymouth, $6; to Portland, $6.05; and to Searsport, $6.15.

Foremen's Union

—*Continued from page 5*

the case is likely to be the most important issue involving the construction of the Labor Relations Act to come before the court this term, for it raises the question whether foremen are supervisory employees in fact and thus a part of management or just the front line of the production employees and therefore are entitled to the benefits of that act.

The National Labor Relations Board when it considered the foremen issue originally decided by a split vote of two to one that foremen are covered by the law, and the Circuit Court upheld the board. There is this question in this particular case, however, that might distinguish it from the general question of unionization of foremen. The Packard foremen belong to the Foremen's Association of America, which is not affiliated with any other union and thus is aloof from the production workers' organization.

The circuit court in upholding the NLRB was careful to point this out in its decision. In its decision the court said:—

"Since the union involved is independent and neither a part of nor controlled by the union representing the production workers, we also uphold the decision (of the NLRB) as to the propriety of the exclusive bargaining representative named by the board. This is a situation diametrically opposite to that presented in Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. vs. National Labor Relations Board . . . where the bargaining agent designated was the identical union which represented the production workers. . . .

"So far as the present designation is concerned it leaves the foremen uncontrolled agents in dealing with the rank and file, and no reason appears to anticipate that the independence of the Foremen's Association of America will in the immediate future be destroyed."

Bids Wanted

—*Continued from page 4*

ama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Fuel oil, 6,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Boston, Mass) invitation 9, December 17.

Fuel oil, diesel, 12,000 gallons, as required through June 30, 1947, District of Columbia Government (Washington, D. C.), schedule 9382-A, December 17.

Gasoline, as required from February 1 through May 31, 1947, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 9G-9394-R, December 19; City of Cleveland, resolution No. 1463-46, December 20.

Glue, animal 1,000 pounds, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Kerosene, 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8485, December 23.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 7,152 quarts, Army Air Forces (Dayton, O.) invitation 213, December 20.

Laundry soda, 117,600 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas) invitation FW-744, December 19.

Naphthalene, flake, 900 lbs., Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.), invitation 3-W-47359-R, December 12.

Paint, Various types, 600 gallons, Veterans Administration (Minneapolis, Minn.), invitation 47-212, December 17; 200 gallons, U. S. Engineer Office (Omaha, Nebr.), invitation 241, December 20; 1,570 gallons, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-263-2, December 20; Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.), invitation R-39, December 30.

Paradichlorobenzene, 20,000 pounds, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 723, part 5, December 17.

Phosphoric acid, 10,550 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 67, December 23.

Pigments, dry, 14,400 pounds, in oil, 137,200 pounds, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8487, December 26, in oil, 20,000 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas) invitation FW-263-2, December 20.

Putty, vitralcid gray, 4,752 lbs., Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio), invitation 212, December 18; linseed oil, 6,000 lbs., Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.), schedule 8487, December 26.

Shellac, orange flake, 10,000 pounds, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8487, December 26.

Silica gel, 500 pounds, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 723, part 8, December 17.

Soap, laundry, 7,500 pounds, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 723, part 9, December 17.

Soda ash, 150,000 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3-W-47361-R, December 18.

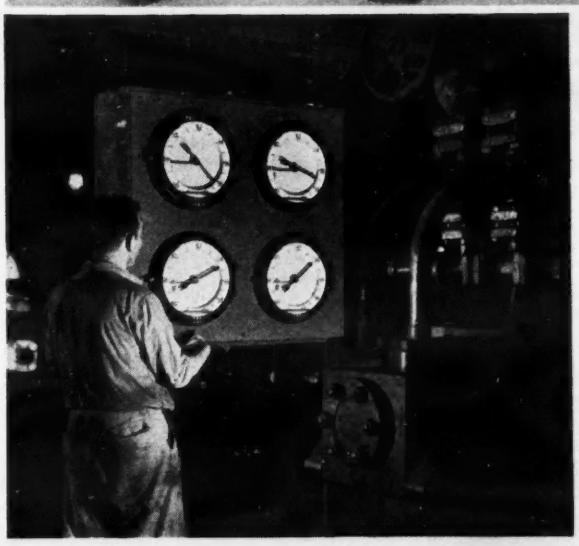
Sodium bicarbonate, 5,600 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3-W-47361-R, December 18.

Sodium metasilicate, 522,600 pounds, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1947, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 66-8, December 20.

Sodium thiosulphate, 4,500 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas) invitation FW-741, December 19.

Trichloroethylene, 2,500 gallons, Army Chemical Center (Edgewood Arsenal, Md.), invitation 20, December 18.

Turpentine, 7,200 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington, D. C.) schedule 8487, December 26.



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Chemical Market Research Importance Stressed

—Continued from page 3

policies for many of the other operations of a company. There is, he said, no dividing line between strict market research and strict economic research, but rather, he added, a consant shading from one to the other.

Dr. John H. Long, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., in a paper on "Market and Product Development," said the program committee of the association defined market development as the study of the creation of values for an existing product by developing a new demand for the product. Product development, he said, has been defined by the committee as the study of the creation of values by developing a new product to satisfy an established demand.

Three Types of Market

Dr. Long said that the three types of growing potentials that present themselves to the growing chemical industry were:—The case of having a product and no market. Can it be used? Can it be offered at a profit by the sellers with benefits to the prospective customer?

In discussing the potential—a product but no market—Dr. Long said that a number of years ago a change was made in the process by Hercules Powder Company for extracting rosin, turpentine and pine oil from the stump-wood of the cutover longleaf pine forests of the South. After recovery of the distillate terpene hydrocarbons and terpene alcohols, the residual resin component was of a somewhat different character than that obtained previously. He said that when it was put through their regular solvent refining operation, a new type of dark resinous material was recovered in addition to the usual grades of pale wood rosin.

The yield of the new resin, Dr. Long said, was substantial, but he added that the company hadn't the slightest idea what to do with it. For a short time, he said, it was burned. Destroyed, he said, would be more descriptive. Its burning characteristics, he said, were such that it could not be handled in plant equipment for fuel value.

Mr. Long said that before the results of market development caught up with production, the company had a stockpile of close to 50,000,000 pounds of the stuff.

In any market development problem, Dr. Long declared, it is helpful to first draw up a list of prospective customers from the known users of the class of product you wish to market. Such a list may contain the names of hundreds of companies, some of whom are well-qualified to determine the usefulness of your product in their operations, he said, and since usefulness must be determined by testing, it follows that one important qualification to be considered in selecting companies from that list is their research attitude.

Attitude, Dr. Long defined as the potentially beneficial sum of imagination, experience, enthusiasm, know how and common sense.

Dr. Long said that production department and research department and the sales organization must not live each in its own little or big watertight compartment. Each, he said, must have free access to the other. Each must know what the other fellow wants. Each must know what the other fellow is working on.

Market Research Organized

Melvin E. Clark, director of market research for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., discussed "Chemical Market Research," and said, in part:—

"Many companies have found that persons expert at fact-finding on markets are well trained for other research jobs in the company. Some have extended market research activities to include overall economic studies, others have turned market researchers into cost of production analysts, others have used market research to find facts for settling labor disputes, others use market research to plan sales strategy, place advertising contracts, or prepare briefs for the legal department. Most of these activities can be included under a broader title—that of Commercial Research. This term is more widely used in other industries than in the chemical industry.

"In the chemical industry it is more common to group the functions of technical service, market development and market research in one department.

"Technical research determines the character of products and processes. Market research determines the character of markets and methods of distribution. Usually it is not possible to use the same methods, the same people or the same sources of data for both purposes.

"How should market research be organized in a company? There is no right or wrong answer to this question which can be universally applied. There are as many answers as there are top executives to report to. There

J. H. Long

are cases where market research reports to executives in charge of sales, research, production, accounting, treasury, advertising, purchasing, or to the president or executive vice-president. The right answer will depend on how broadly the functions of market research are defined and the exact functions of the top executive to whom the department reports. In general it may be said that market research is in the best position when reporting to the executive most active in planning the long-range future program.

"Of course, the difference between a fact and an opinion is a matter of judgment, and it is a responsibility of

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market researchers to so conduct themselves that the data they have judged as facts never become a subject of controversy. As Robert F. Elder, assistant to the president of Lever Bros. Company said before the American Marketing Association Conference in Boston, "This means not that market research can be a substitute for executive judgment but

L. W. Bass

that it should be a valuable supplement, reducing the area in which judgment has to operate—and reducing also the chance of error. When an executive operates with an adequate supply of sound market data, he is able, I think, to exercise a higher and more valuable type of judgment than when he has to make his decisions on the basis only of his past experience and his instinct.

"Sometimes, strangely enough, the exactly opposite difficulty arises. For executives may come so much under the spell of the market research idea that they are reluctant to make any decision unless they have some sort of survey in hand. This seems to me a rather craven abdication of responsibility. We shall never see the day when all we have to do is drop a problem in the market research hopper, turn a crank and take out a card with the correct answer printed on it."

Functioning Method

"This statement added a note of caution to an article strongly supporting market research methods and function. However, caution is advisable in another direction as well. Tremendous growth in chemical market research has come during a period of great expansion. But it is logical that the greatest value can be derived from market research in time of severe competition. Hence executives may be well advised to strengthen their market research departments and begin directing their talents toward the buyers' market which they are sure will come sooner or later. The extent to which this will be done in the chemical industry remains to be seen but one thing is certain: chemical market research is today established as an important and permanent cog on the wheel of industry.

Technical Service Defined

William H. Harding, director of technical service for the American Cyanamid Company, defined "technical service" as the translation of fundamental chemical research into chemical products saleable at a profit. In his opinion it includes development work, application research and customer service, whether or not these three phases are grouped together in an organization chart.

Technical service work at Cyanamid's stamford, Conn., laboratory, he said, is composed of application research; product and process development; service to the sales department, and service to the engineering and production department.

Mr. Harding declared that product and process development goes hand-in-hand with application research because product development answers the questions of whether to proceed with pilot plant work and more thorough evaluations, refer the project back to research, or shelve it entirely.

The demonstration of new products and application methods is probably the most valuable service to the sales department, Mr. Harding stated. He touched on customer complaints and gratuitous services for customers, but emphasized that technical service laboratories be so administered that 50 to 80 percent of the time and budgets are reserved for the business of developing new products, new uses and new sales.

Mr. Harding said that services to the engineering and production departments include assistance in starting up new processes both at pilot plant and production stages; trouble shooting, both in the laboratory and in the plant; improved analytical and control methods, and evaluation of materials made during pilot plant and early production runs.

Development Program

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of research and development for the U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and director of chemical research for Air Reduction Company, Inc., said that it is not easy to define the sphere of responsibility of a commercial chemical department. He pointed to the fact that the commercial development program, merges gradually into sales, on one hand, and into application research or sales service on the other.

His definition of the functions of a commercial development department, he said, included market research, market development, and technical service.

In selecting personnel for the commercial development department, Dr. Bass said, a candidate should have a sound technical background in chemistry or chemical engineering.

An ideal training program, he added, should include:—a thorough technical cadet course in various departments of the company; two or three years in application research; a period in pilot plant work or in the production department for an understanding of the problems of large scale manufacturing operations, and two or three years selling to become grounded in sales technique.

Dr. James H. Boyd, the chairman of the symposium committee, acted as chairman throughout the meetings. He was assisted in arranging the program by W. H. Bowman, of Jefferson Chemical Company; Logan Gripelli, of National Oil Products; R. M. Jones, of Barrett, and W. S. Thornhill, of Shell.

The luncheon speaker was introduced by S. D. Kirkpatrick, of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, and the dinner speaker by Walter J. Murphy, of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Attendance totaled 472, and an over-attendance of 173 had to be turned away at luncheon.

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FTC Formally Adopts Policy of Cooperation

OPD Washington Bureau

Adoption of a policy of cooperating with other agencies of the government in matters where jurisdictions may be overlapping and not to proceed in any matters which are of the direct responsibility of another agency is announced by the Federal Trade Commission.

Although it is the contention of the commission that this has been its policy all along in spite of what the drug interests and others might claim, it is the first time that such a policy has been placed in writing. It appears a new section to the general policies of the commission, together with numerous but minor changes in regulations and rules of practice before the commission, published in the Federal Register of December 11.

This new section to the general policies, headed "Cooperation with other agencies" reads as follows:—

(a) In the exercise of its jurisdiction with respect to practices and commodities concerning which other federal agencies also have functions, it is the established policy of the commission to cooperate with such agencies to avoid unnecessary overlapping or possible conflict of effort.

(b) It is the policy of the commission not to institute proceedings in matters such as the labeling or branding of commodities where the subject matter of the questioned portion of the labeling or branding used is, by specific legislation, made a direct responsibility of another federal agency.

(c) In proceedings involving false advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices as defined in section 15 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, account is taken of the labeling requirements of the Food and Drug Administration in any corrective action applied to the advertising. In the case of advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, or devices which are false because of failure to reveal facts material in the light of the advertising representations made or material with respect to the consequences which may result from the use of the commodity, it is the policy of the commission to proceed only when the resulting dangers may be serious or the public health may be impaired, and in such cases to require that appropriate disclosure of the facts be made in the advertising."

Foreign Traders Offer Economic Policy for U.S.

A declaration proposing a foreign economic policy for the United States, recommended by the National Foreign Trade Council and approved by more than 2,000 representatives of American business at the recent thirty-third National Foreign Trade Convention, is being forwarded to members of the Eightieth Congress, scheduled to meet in January.

Summarizing the proposed foreign economic policy, the declaration described it as "embracing the responsibility for promoting and safeguarding the interests of American foreign traders, to the end of fostering the maximum flow of international commerce consistent with the reinforcement and implementation of established foreign policy."

This responsibility, it read, lies in the area of seeking the stimulation of American exports through the reduction of barriers to their purchase; of assuring the safety and security of American investments abroad, and of providing conditions which will make possible the receipt of an adequate volume of useful goods and services in return for our export of goods and capital.

The convention endorsed the spirit and purpose of the Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization, with reservations as to details and scope of the charter, and welcomed the prospect of United States participation in an organization to secure, through cooperative action, the removal or minimization of barriers to international trade.

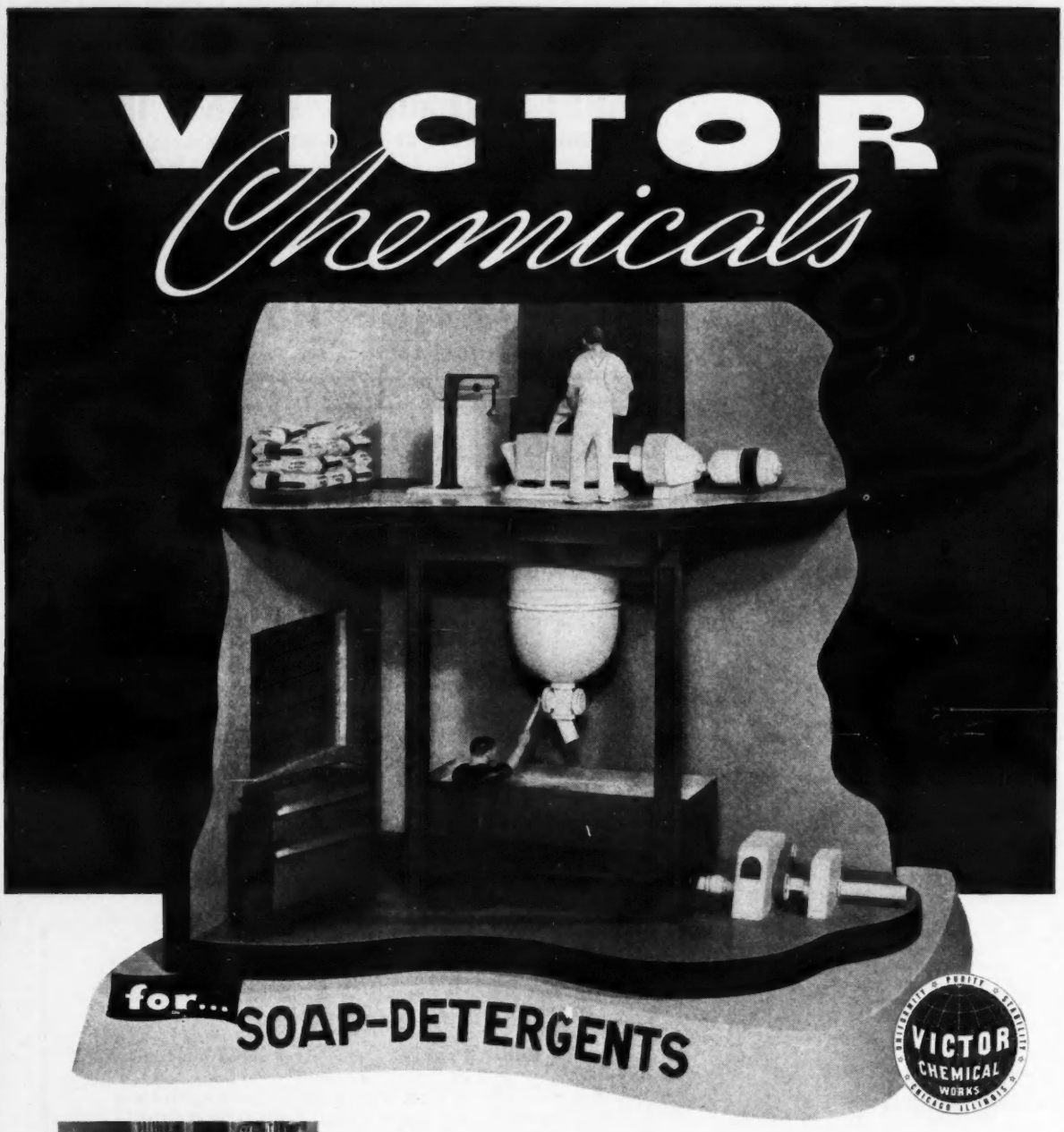
A greatly increased volume of imports into the United States is necessary, the declaration said, to validate the export of American goods and capital, to offset the depletion of natural resources, and to provide necessary dollar exchange to cover interest and amortization of government and private foreign loans.

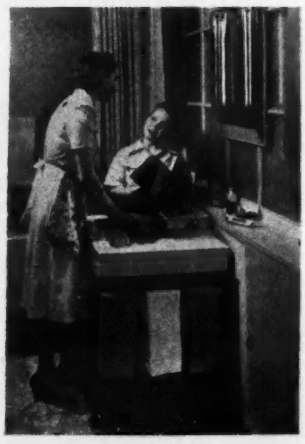
It was recommended that exports be "neither limited arbitrarily by government quota, nor subjected to any artificial stimulation which would jeopardize the American economy."

Calif. ACS Section Elects Chairman

Robert Matteson, supervisor in charge of the analytical division of the Richmond Laboratories of the California Research Corporation, research and development affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of California, has been elected chairman of the California Section of the American Chemical Society for 1947. He succeeds Dr. Louis B. Howard of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Other new officers of the Section are: G. K. Rollefson of the University of California chemistry department, vice-chairman; George M. Cook of the California Research Corporation, secretary; Fred D. Tuemmler of the Snell





Difficulties encountered in washing with hard water have prompted the widespread use of special water-softening and soap building chemicals. Soaps containing Victor tetrasodium pyrophosphate, for example, yield more suds and a cleaner, sweeter smelling wash. The pyrophosphate sequesters magnesium and prevents the formation of magnesium soaps, while simultaneously peptizing the curds of calcium soaps so they do not become enmeshed in the fabric. It also has a marked solvent action on organic materials such as gums and waxes, and loosens and disperses solid particles of dirt. ● Other Victor chemicals used in the manufacture of soap and detergents include: **Sodium Tripolyphosphate** (cleaning compounds and bar soaps), **Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate** (liquid soaps and washing compounds), **Tripotassium Phosphate** (liquid soaps), **Trisodium Phosphate** (cleaning compounds), **Wetting Agents** (cleaners and synthetic detergents).

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Nitrogen Overseas Needs to Lessen

—Continued from page 5

will be about 3 percent less than was earlier indicated by the government, according to the latest set of official figures submitted to the meeting. The total domestic nitrogen fertilizer supply now appears to be about 693,100 tons, slightly more than the estimate given by L. G. Porter of the Department of Agriculture to the National Fertilizer Association convention in Atlanta, November 13. The new figure compares with an earlier July estimate of 715,908 tons for 1946-47.

The presently indicated supply also compares with actual domestic distribution of 702,428 tons of nitrogen in 1945-46.

Other aspects of the fertilizer situation also were discussed at the meeting, including shipping problems concerning Chilean nitrate, domestic transportation, and the production outlook for phosphate and potash. The question of continuing controls over fertilizer materials also entered into the conversation, but beyond the unanimous opinion that these controls should end as soon as feasible there appeared to be no agreement as to when this will be possible.

With respect to Chilean nitrate, it was explained that importation had been interrupted by the maritime strike in this country and now has been halted again by a similar strike in Chile. It was added, however, that production at the mines and plants has not been interrupted, and if the strike ends soon and sufficient boats are available, increased shipments can make up for the delay.

As to the domestic tankcar situation, industry representatives failed to note that there has been any improvement. Despite a government directive, high-pressure cars for shipping ammonia do not seem to be rolling from the car manufacturers as expected, and consequently the producers are having difficulty meeting commitments since the Army has requested return of its cars to take care of its own program. The industry felt a strong need for the OWMR to follow through on its directive concerning the production and distribution of tankcars.

The box car shortage also presents difficulties for shipping phosphate rock and potash, it was added, coupled with a warning that if the rock miners continue to receive only 60 percent of the cars needed to fulfill orders the superphosphate production estimates cannot be met.

Potash distribution appeared to be going according to estimates and schedule, although nobody was satisfied with the quota assigned to him. Here, too, the car shortage is causing trouble and may cause more, it was declared.

The following table of nitrogen supplies in short tons of nitrogen was submitted at the meeting:—

	July-Oct., 1946	[4]Year ending 6/30/47	July-Oct., 1945	Year ending 6/30/46
Ammonium sulphate—				
United States	61,200	[1]143,500	55,300	149,200
Imports (Canada)	5,800	*	9,200	25,800
Ammonium nitrate—				
United States	53,600	159,500	28,600	137,700
Imports (Canada)	16,300	*	12,500	44,200
Other solids, N compounds—				
United States	10,600	[2]26,000	26,000	62,500
Imports (Canada)	18,600	.....	13,000	46,200
Imports (Chile)	10,900	86,800	24,600	98,800
Solutions	63,700	200,000	50,100	185,000
Organics	10,000	30,000	10,000	30,000
Imports—Canada	.....	*103,200	.....	.....
Cyanamid	13,400	.....	.....	.....
Ammo-phos.	500,200	.....	.....	.....
*Imports—Norway	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Total resources	250,700	760,100	229,300	775,400
Foreign exports	32,200	67,000	[3]4,984	73,000
Balance available for U. S. and possessions	218,500	693,100	224,316	702,400

[1] Discounted for production interruptions, etc.
[2] Takes into account drop in synthetic materials production.
[3] Approximate.
[4] Include very conservative estimates of production and imports for eight months beginning November 1, 1946, and ending June 30, 1947.
* No specific figures for individual commodities were furnished but amounts were included in the total of 103,200 tons imported from Canada during the year ended June 30, 1947.

W.L. Enequist Heads Seldner & Enequist

William L. Enequist has been elected president of Seldner & Enequist, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals and adhesives, Brooklyn, N. Y. He succeeds Edmund E. Enequist, resigned. Eversley Childs, jr., and J. Kenneth Strifert have been elected to the board.

British Visitors Go Home

William B. Albright, managing director of Albright & Wilson, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Oldbury, England, and A. J. Dawson, the company's chief electrical engineer, sailed from New York for home December 14 after spending about a month in the United States and Canada. Albright & Wilson is an outstanding producer of phosphorus and its compounds. So, its visiting executives spent some time in the phosphate rock regions of this country. A visit also was paid to the plant of Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, as Albright & Wilson manufacturers the phosphate known as Calgon in Britain. While in New York the visitors headquartered at the office of the Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company.

Trade Briefs

Albert F. Guiteras, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., has been elected president of the New York Professional Chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma.

Shell Chemical Company, San Francisco, plans the construction of an ammonia bottling plant at Imperial, Calif., at an estimated cost of $50,000.

California Container Corporation, a subsidiary of the Container Corporation of America, has leased the mill and carton plant of the Standard Carton Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Brown Instrument division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company has opened a new branch office at 117 West Eighth street, Tulsa, Okla., in charge of R. P. Walker, branch manager.

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Polymer Degradation Problems Discussed

Preventive measures now being developed to cut down the many millions of dollars of loss occurring annually from the deterioration of synthetic fibers, plastics and rubbers were outlined recently by leading research chemists in a symposium on the "Degradation and Aging of High Polymers," held at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn under the auspices of its Institute of Polymer Research.

In a day when no radio set, automobile motor or telephone system, for instance, can be made without plastics, the problem of preventing the present aging and degradation of these materials has a tremendous economic importance, according to Dr. Herman Mark, director of the institute.

The causes of aging and degradation and the methods so far worked out to counteract the action of light, heat and oxygen and other chemicals on synthetic materials were discussed at the meeting.

Just as in the field of metals scientists are in a continuous fight to stop corrosion which slowly destroys all bridges, rails, engines and motors, chemists are concentrating on ways of stopping the chemical action which causes plastic materials to lose their desirable mechanical properties, Dr. Mark said.

An automatic telephone exchange in which all insulating materials are made of plastics, according to Dr. Mark, should have a service life of thirty years but instead, because of aging, the plastic parts must be renewed within a much shorter time.

Scientists at the meeting reported the research being carried on to utilize anti-oxidants which will halt the oxidation of the plastics when exposed to air at high temperatures or in the presence of light. An example of the anti-oxidant group of chemicals being investigated is phenyl-beta-naphthylamine.

To stop continued chemical action of completed synthetic materials when exposed to light, heat and chemicals the use of inhibitors during manufacture is being investigated. These inhibitors added when the desired chemical reaction has been reached are designed to stop further reaction to prevent later softening or embrittlement. In this category are hydroquinone and tertiary butyl catechol.

Koppers Co. Names Kent Sales Research Head

George H. Kent, director of distribution research for the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, has been appointed to the newly created post of manager of sales research for the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh.

Previous to his association with Libbey-Owens-Ford, Mr. Kent was manager of the sales research and analysis department of the Ansco Division of the General Aniline & Film Corporation.

Textile Chemists N.E. Section Sets 1947 Dates

The Northern New England section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists plans to hold meetings next year on the following dates:—January 17, March 21, April 25, May 16, June 13, October 17 and November 21.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers of bichromates showed considerable interest in the higher contract price for 1947, published in the OPD a week ago. The advance approximated one-half cent per pound. Bichromates for spot delivery also were boosted one-half to three-quarter cents per pound, depending upon quantity. Producers of most chemicals were not eager to accept contracts for delivery next year, owing to the uncertainty which exists in obtaining basic materials for their requirements.

Sizing materials continued in active request against former contracts. A large volume of new business was reported booked for corn dextrin and starch as consumers were building up inventories. Processors were offering more freely than for some time past. Potato starch was in steady request on previous contracts with exporters in the market for good sized quantities. Trading in tapioca flour was limited. Shipments of low types from Brazil were easier, while the better grades were reported in low supply and well held.

New prices, quotas and methods of distribution for quebracho extract were expected to be announced within the next week or ten days by the Argentine government. Reports were current that the price for shipment would be approximately 9c. per pound, exdock. In the meantime business continued at a standstill, with tanners showing an active inquiry for replacements. Buying interest in other tanning materials was inactive and the market was dull and featureless with prices entirely nominal. Quotations of fustic and hypernic extracts and crystals were advanced because of the higher cost of production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fustic extract, 1½c. per lb.
crystals, 3c. per lb.
Hypernic extract, 3c. per lb.
crystals, 6c. per lb.
Potash bichromate, ⅜c. per lb.
Soda bichromate, ½c. per lb.
Soda chromate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
294.1	292.8	299.3	305.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Contract prices for 1947 were named at higher prices, advances ranging about ½c. to ¾c. per pound. Potash bichromate was quoted at 10½c. to 10⅞c. per pound, bags, works, depending upon quantity. Soda bichromate, at 8c. to 8⅜c. per pound, and soda chromate at 9⅜c. to 9¾c., same basis. Barrels were ¼c. per pound higher than bags. Spot stocks also were boosted, as follows:—Potash bichromate, 10¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 10⅞c. to 11⅛c., less carlots; soda bichromate, 8¼c. per pound, carlots, and 8⅜c. to 8⅝c. for less carlots, and soda chromate, 9⅝c. per pound, carlots, and 9¾c. to 10c. per pound for less quantities. Barrels were held at ¼c. per pound above the bag price.

Prussiates—Market was firm at the recent advance for potash and soda prussiates. Inquiry was keen for next year's requirements, and a good volume of sales were reported at the higher levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Tight supply situation in castor oil and tallow was reflected in the sulphonated products. Suppliers limited offerings to small drum lots and restricted sales to regular customers. Prices were entirely nominal and subject to change without notice. Sulphonated 50 percent castor was quoted at 17c. to 19c. per pound, drums, less carlots, and 75 percent at 26c. to 27¼c., depending upon seller and quantity. Sulphonated tallow, 25 percent, ranged from 9c. to 10c. per pound, drums, in small quantities.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Market was quiet, with trading limited to small quantities for immediate needs. Supplies were reported liberal for spot delivery and more than adequate to cover the current demand. Technical grades were in limited supply and well held at former levels.

Dextrin, Corn—Steady demand continued to take the bulk of the output against former orders. Processors were reported offering more freely for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Egg, Yolk—Limited stocks kept the market in a steady position. Consuming inquiry was active, but scarcity of offerings restricted trading. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Starch, Corn — Supply situation showed further improvement, which was reflected in the increased volume of new business accepted by processors for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against current orders continued to absorb the bulk of the output. Prices remain steady. Visible supply of corn increased 2,393,000 bushels to 16,974,000 bushels for the week ended December 7, compared with 7,834,000 bushels, for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—Inquiry for export has materially improved and sales of sizable quantities were reported. Demand for domestic use continued active against former contracts, while interest for nearby delivery has slackened, which was offset by the increased demand for export. Destruction of two mills in Maine by fire was expected to reduce the production by about 4,000 tons for the season in that section. Reports from Idaho state that mills were operating at capacity with production sold up for the next month. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals were light and totaled 2,740 bags at New York from Porto Plata last week. Inquiry for shipment from Brazil was light and prices for low grades were reported easier. Low grades were quoted at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, and medium and higher types ranged from 7c. to 12c., same basis. Trading in the local market was quiet and prices were named at 6¾c. to 12½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Business continued slow last week. Inquiry was lacking and the market was quoted nominally at former levels. Arrivals totaled 2,890 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Fustic Extract—Prices of the extract were advanced 1½c. per pound and ranged from 15½c. to 22¼c. per pound as to grade and crystals were boosted 3c. per pound to 34c. to 38c. per pound, according to grade.

Hypernic Extract—Quotations for extract were boosted 3c. per pound and crystals, 6c. per pound. Extract was quoted at 27c. to 33c. per pound and crystals at 40c. to 42c. per pound, depending upon grade.

Mangrove Bark—This market was dull and with offers for shipment liberal, an easy tone was reported in primary markets. Prices for shipment were entirely nominal.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in replacements last week. Prices were merely nominal for shipment. Offerings were reported liberal.

Quebracho Extract—Reports from the Argentine stated that the government expected to announce new prices for shipment, quotas, and methods of distribution within the next ten days. It was also stated unofficially that the fixed price would approximate 9c. per pound, landed, New York. Arrivals totaled 20,810 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Sumac—Interest in shipments has slackened, but offerings were well maintained at former levels.

Valonia—Arrivals of extract totaled 1,925 bags at New York last week and were consigned against former orders. Buying interest was slow. Primary markets were reported dull and easy.

Wattle Bark — Conditions in this market remain firm. Consuming inquiry was keen for early next year's requirements, but business was restricted owing to the scarcity of offerings for shipment. Prices were unchanged and firm.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Termination of the soft coal strike has resulted in a sharp upturn in steel mill operations. The indicated rate last week was 69.8 percent of capacity, an increase of 9.6 percent. Some coaltar production was lost through the strike as a few coke-ovens closed down but the loss was not as great as the trade expected. Consuming demand for coaltar chemicals was active with some of the urgency worn off. Stocks were generally short both in the basic chemicals and the intermediates.

Benzol was in tighter supply with demand active. Coaltar and creosote oil continued short and firm. Cresylic acid was also tight although in some producing quarters 90c. a gallon was named for tanks which was below the level recently quoted. Crude naphthalene experienced more demand than could be supplied with the movement for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride sustained at an unusually high level. Demand increased sufficiently to create a tighter feeling in toluol although it was stated that requirements were being covered without unusual difficulty. Phenol presented the same sold ahead condition previously noted. Xylol held its balance throughout the week.

Advances continued to feature the intermediate market. Higher prices were named for anthracene, carbazole, H acid quinoline and tobias acid. Betanaphthol technical will be advanced 5c. per pound on January 2. The stringent conditions prevailing in phenol and the higher price for benzol, combined with an improvement in demand have been responsible for a firmer tendency in the hydrogenated solvents. The position of dyestuffs was exceedingly firm backed by the upward trend of raw materials.

Steel operations for the week beginning December 9 were scheduled at 69.8 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 60.2 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 91.2 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,230,100 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,061,000 tons for the preceding week and 1,518,400 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Basic Products

Benzol—Effects of the coal strike were reflected in a shortage of this basic chemical which may be of temporary existence. The market was firm at the recent advance. In producing quarters it was stated that instead of freight allowed, contracts are now being written with freight allowed up to 2c. a gallon. Consuming demand continued active and somewhat above the current supply level.

Coaltar — Somewhat tighter than usual owing to temporary cutback in production. Shipments confined chiefly to contract accounts with production well under contract. Prices reported firm at recent advance.

Creosote Oil — Buying conditions were reported tight with supplies short of demand. Sizable orders placed for shipment are likely to keep the market position tight for some months ahead. Inquiry for wood preservation has remained very active.

Cresylic Acid — Tankcars were quoted on the basis of 90c. a gallon by some producers which is 5c. below the advance recently named. While it is apparent that the market holds a more competitive position, the limitation of stocks at present has placed a restriction on the amount of business that can be placed. Importations last week were down and included 311 drums from Liverpool.

Naphthalene — Prices have been firmly sustained at the recent advance. Production is said to have been cutback some by the coal strike but has recovered quickly. Stocks are short of demand and pressure for crude shipments has remained at a high level particularly from the manufacturers of phthalic anhydride. Heavy demand for household types has kept inventories low and the entire market has presented a definitely tight condition.

Phenol—Supply situation has shown no sign of easement. Heavy demand has continued to feature the market and producers have their output sold well into next year. Shipments of synthetic are going forward to meet requirements of the phenol-formaldehyde resin, dyestuff and lubricating oil industries and the other types are also in heavy demand from these same consuming trades. Prices are firm at the lately established higher levels.

Pitch — Production has found a steady outlet and the market has not relaxed from its former tight position. Demand continues to exceed the supply which prevents any improvement in the inventory condition.

Toluol — Increased consuming demand has tightened the market position to some extent although requirements have been covered on a fairly prompt basis. Nitration has prompted increased attention from the makers of dyestuffs and intermediates while industrial has found a more active market for lacquers and synthetic enamels.

Xylol—Coal strike did not throw this market out of balance. Stocks were not free but the producers of lacquers, dyes and organic chemicals appeared to experience no unusual difficulty in covering requirements on a fairly prompt basis.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Interest on the part of buyers in the coaltar bases has held up well, and the market values are fully firm. Trade mostly was in limited quantities. Benzol was firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 17c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Continued strength in crude materials has been reflected in a firmer market position for hydrogenated solvents. Buying interest has also shown improvement over a month ago with no corresponding increase in production. The firm condition of cyclohexane is backed by the recent 2c. a gallon advance in benzol. Cyclohexanol which is dependent on phenol is facing the stringency current in the basic product and this in turn is keeping production of cyclohexanone down. This latter solvent has commanded more attention for use in cellulose esters and synthetic resins and its blending properties appear to be finding a broader miscellaneous use. No price changes were announced at the close of the week but the markets undertone was decidedly firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Shipments against contract accounts have constituted the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anthracene, 80-85 percent., 14c. per lb.
90 percent., 16c. per lb.
Carbazole, 90 percent., 16c. per lb.
H acid, 6½c. per lb.
Quinoline, 7½c. per lb.
Tobias acid, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cresylic acid, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.8	131.0	128.4	127.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended December 6 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	411,768
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	10,662,624
Benzol	gals.	1,066,262
Coaltar	gals.	4,984,560
Creosote oil	gals.	277,401
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	628,892
Phenol	lbs.	78,019
Toluol	gals.	268,733
Xylol	gals.	60,682

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—12-16-1946 51

Toluol

nitration grade * industrial grade

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uses: LACQUERS VARNISHES
ENAMELS QUICK DRYING CEMENTS
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PHARMACEUTICALS SYNTHETIC PERFUMES

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movement during the past week. Inquiry is increasing for future shipment regardless of the announcement that higher prices will become effective on January 2.

Broenner's—Stocks have continued low and the market has remained firm at the recent advance. Consumers have shown interest in both prompt and forward requirements.

Cleve's—Market firm and tight for both varieties of this acid. Prices have not been changed since removal of price control.

Fumaric—No change in price was announced in this acid. Production has not been able to meet consuming demand and the market has not relaxed from its former tight position.

H—Higher prices were named for this acid. An advance of 6½c. a pound was reported, establishing the market at 50c. per pound f.o.b. works.

Maleic—Continued firm and tight but without price change to date. Makers of synthetic resins have drawn heavily against production.

Tobias—Higher prices have been established for this acid. The market is now quoted on the basis of 60c. a pound, works, an advance of 5c. per pound. Stocks are short and the market has not eased from its tight position.

Other Intermediates

Anilin — Producers have accepted business in both oil and salt at former trading levels. Steady contract distribution of anilin oil has kept available stocks down and there has been a limitation on quantities requiring prompt shipment.

Anthracene—Producers have placed contracts at higher prices for this material. Consuming demand has continued ahead of production. The lowest price heard for 80-85 percent in barrels was 69c. a pound and 90 percent 81c. a pound works.

Anthraquinone—Buying conditions have remained exceedingly tight for this intermediate. Demand has overtopped production and left the market in very short supply. Prices have not been changed but are firm at former levels.

Betanaphtol—Higher prices for the technical grade will be established at the beginning of the year. The advance at that time will be 2c. per pound.

Carbazole — Market position is firmer with higher prices effective. The lowest price named in producing quarters was 81c. per pound for 95 percent in carlots and 91c. per pound for smaller quantities in drums works.

Dinitrophenol — Firm and short with producers' views unchanged at 22c. a pound. Stringency in phenol has kept output down.

Dinitrotoluene—Probably in better supply condition than some of the other intermediates on account of the availability of the basic material.

Phthalic Anhydride — There has been no relaxation in the heavy demand and the present tendency appears to be toward further expansion. Producers have not been able to satisfy requirements, the call for syntthetic resins and other enamel type finishes continuing at an exceedingly high level. The market position is described as exceedingly tight.

Xylidin—War Assets Administration announced a national campaign for the sale, on a competitive bid basis, of almost two million gallons of surplus xylidine. The material is in bulk storage at the Cactus Ordnance plant, Dumas, Texas, and is offered "as is," subject to inspection by prospective purchasers. Bids will be accepted by the Fort Worth, Texas, Regional Office of WAA until January 28 for all or part. Orders must be for a minimum of one tankcar, f.o.b. location.

Coaltar Colors

Dyestuff stocks have been kept down by an active consuming demand and because producing plants have experienced difficulty in maintaining capacity on account of the stringent supply conditions that have featured crude materials during the last half of the year. Inquiry for both home and export has broadened substantially.

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U. S. Farm Research Program Set Up

OPD Washington Bureau

E. A. Meyer, Assistant Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, has been placed in charge of developing the research plans and programs for the department provided for in the agricultural research act passed by Congress last session. Mr. Meyer's selection was made by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson at the suggestion of the National Advisory Committee for Research, set up under the act.

The committee also recommended the setting up of a comprehensive group of commodity, technical, and functional advisory committees with an overall committee on utilization to be made up of chairmen of a number of the functional and commodities and with public and nutrition representation.

Commodity committees were recommended for livestock, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, vegetables, potatoes, nuts, grains, feeds and seeds, rice, dried beans, peas, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed and such other commodity committees as may be required.

The size of these committees should vary with the commodity and preferably should be not fewer than five or more than eleven members. Each member should serve for a period of one year, subject to reappointment.

The membership of these commodity committees was recommended to be made up of producers, processors, and distributors, including retailers, wherever practicable. The committee said the department should request organized groups, such as farm organizations, processor organizations, and distributor organizations to submit lists of nominations from which the secretary could make appointments.

Technical committees to handle special problems should be appointed as needed, the advisory group recommended. The advisory group also recommended that the work of the commodity and technical committees be coordinated with the policies of the Secretary and the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee through general committees as follows:—Animal products; fruits, vegetables and edible nuts; field crops; fibers and forest products. Functional committees were recommended for early establishment on transportation, storage, packaging and foreign trade. Other functional committees would be set up as needed.

Velsicol Insecticide Patent Reported Involved in Suit

From Calkins & Holden, advertising, Chicago, has been received the following "news release for the Velsicol Corporation":—

The Velsicol Corporation, manufacturer and distributor of the insect toxicant "Velsicol 1068," has filed suit in the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, against Dr. Julius Hyman, formerly an officer of the corporation.

In this suit, Velsicol Corporation alleges that Dr. Hyman made certain applications for patents in his own name covering inventions which the Velsicol Corporation claims are, in fact, the sole property of the corporation. By this action, the Velsicol Corporation asks that Dr. Hyman be required to assign and turn over to it the patent applications.

There will be no interruption in the expansion of Velsicol's research and production facilities for the manufacture of "Velsicol 1068" or any of its other products, such as synthetic hydrocarbon resins, aromatic solvents, core oils, and other petroleum derivatives.

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CHEMICALS

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SPENCER COMPANY

Potash Deliveries Up in Second Quarter

The five major American potash producing companies delivered in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico during the second quarter of 1946 a total of 397,879 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 217,818 tons of K_2O, the American Potash Institute has announced. This represents an increase of 1/10 percent in salts and 3 6/10 percent in K_2O over the tonnage delivered during the corresponding period in 1945.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes amounted to 357,839 tons of salts equivalent to 199,067 tons of K_2O, consisting of 176,369 tons as muriate, 4,260 tons as manure salts, and 18,438 tons as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. Deliveries for chemical use amounted to 30,040 tons of salts, equivalent to 18,751 tons of K_2O.

For the first six months of 1946 deliveries to the same countries amounted to 844,335 tons of salts and 7 percent in K_2O over the same period in 1945. Deliveries of potash for agricultural use totaled 788,218 tons of salts, with an equivalent of 437,445 tons K_2O, an increase of 6 percent salts and 11.3 percent in K_2O.

Agricultural deliveries consisted of 390,771 tons of K_2O as muriate, 11,390 tons K_2O as manure salts, and 35,284 tons K_2O as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industries took 56,118 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 35,033 tons K_2O which represents a decrease of 28 percent in salts and 27 7/10 percent in K_2O under the first half of 1945.

Phosphate Acid Bath To Resist Rust Told

OPD Washington Bureau

The application of rust-resistant coatings to iron and steel by immersion in an acid phosphate bath is described in a 113-page handbook now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

This handbook was written by Lloyd O. Gilbert, Rock Island Arsenal Laboratory, U. S. Army Ordnance Department. Originally prepared for use in rust-proofing Army ordnance equipment, the handbook may prove helpful to metal working technicians in setting up and operating phosphating equipment.

Successful application of rust-resistant coatings, according to the handbook, depends on accurate control of the phosphating solution, thorough cleaning and preparation of the metal surfaces, and use of properly designed equipment. The author stresses the need for following directions carefully.

The rust-proofing processes described use standard commercial phosphating solutions. Directions are given for using two types of coatings. One coating (Type II, Class B, U.S.A. Spec. 57-O-2C) is designed for high corrosion resistance. The other (Type II, Class A), produces a surface more resistant to the effects of heat, pressure and abrasion.

Orders for the report ("Phosphating"; PB-32864; photostat, $8; microfilm, $3; 113 pages, including photographs, tables), should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Trade Briefs

Chemical fertilizers available in Poland for the fall season totaled 300,000 metric tons, or approximately 100,000 tons more than was used in that season before the war, according to a report of the Department of Commerce. Fertilizers will be sold in unlimited quantities on a credit basis in the recovered territories, and 50,000 tons have been allowed for credit sales in the remainder of the country.

Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation, holders of sinking fund income debentures, due January 1, 1967, are being notified that $323,000 principal amount of these debentures outstanding have been drawn by lot for redemption through the sinking fund on January 1, 1947, at par plus accrued interest. Payment will be made at the principal office of The Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York.

Agricultural Chemicals

Price changes last week were confined to an advance in cyanamide and declines in dried blood and tankage. Feeders bought all the bone meal available but were not aggressively supporting other packing-house by-products. Demand was active for nitrate and sulphate of ammonia, potash and superphosphate with fertilizer mixers eager for any stock obtainable.

For the first 11 months of this year tag sales totaled 8,348,000 equivalent short tons in the 16 states reporting to the National Fertilizer Association. This is an increase of 15 percent over the same period of 1945 and 27 percent over 1944. Sales in the 11 months, January-November, were 94,000 short tons above sales in the entire 12 months of last year. A gain of 13 percent was registered in the South with each of the states showing increases over the preceding year. Sales in Georgia were only slightly higher but there were gains in the other states of from 9 percent in Virginia to 118 percent in Oklahoma. Sales in the Midwest were 25 percent above a year ago with increases ranging from 13 percent in Kentucky to 56 percent in Kansas.

Total supply of normal superphosphate increased slightly during October but was 17 percent below the same month last year, according to the Bureau of the Census. Disposition for October exceeded production for the third consecutive month. Shipments remained at the September level but the amount of material used in the plant showed a 21 percent increase over September. Stocks continued to decrease and were 34 percent below those on hand at the end of October, 1945.

Inquiries are increasing for insecticides and indications point to some good business being placed in the near future. All the copper fungicides and insecticides have been advanced and the zinc chemicals are being adjusted to higher levels. The recent advance in pig lead combined with the increased price of white arsenic has created a strong background for the arsenicals. Petroleum sprays hold a much more favorable supply position than some of the other spraying materials.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—October production of original solution, including material to be further processed to grained ammonia nitrate, was 85,554 tons, compared with 73,730 tons in September, according to the Bureau of the Census. The effect of export shipments continues to be reflected in short stocks. Market position is firm and tight.

Ammonia Sulphate—Production in October, exclusive of byproduct coke-oven material, amounted to 23,152,000 pounds of synthetic, compared with 19,658,000 pounds in September. It was stated that production of coke-oven sulphate was reduced sharply during the coal strike. Heavy demand from fertilizer mixers has kept the supply situation tight.

Dried Blood—Lower prices were recorded for this material at Chicago with sales to feeders at $8.50 per unit-ton. Buyers were not aggressive and the edge appeared to be off demand.

Tankage—Sales were reported at lower prices in Chicago. Offerings were not heavy but buyers required inducements to move stock. The market quoted at $8.50 per unit-ton at Chicago. Importations from South America last week included 196 bags of tankage and 2,803 greaves cakes.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

	Equivalent tons		
	November		Jan.-Nov.,
	1946	1945	1946
Virginia	21,450	37,161	617,524
North Carolina	109,757	63,291	1,480,129
South Carolina	62,380	34,150	843,400
Georgia	34,163	58,142	1,052,322
Florida	116,394	100,703	970,682
Alabama	51,200	20,350	817,250
Tennessee	13,605	6,388	318,239
Arkansas	6,800	750	148,350
Louisiana	13,070	10,500	245,788
Texas	16,830	23,343	330,913
Oklahoma	2,000	2,000	52,936
Total South	447,649	356,778	6,877,533
Indiana	64,313	79,591	565,900
Illinois	13,600	12,650	288,203
Kentucky	13,415	8,650	305,056
Missouri	185	770	252,163
Kansas	5	1,005	58,868
Total Midwest	81,518	102,666	1,470,220
Grand total	529,167	459,444	8,347,753

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cyanamide, .225c. per unit-ton.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, $1.50 per unit-ton, Chicago.

Tankage, 50c. per unit-ton, Chicago.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Buying conditions continued tight with the market decidedly firm. Demand has exceeded production and, while plants are turning out as much rock as possible, the movement is said to be behind schedule. It is stated that no serious delays in shipments have been caused by transportation but the outlook is considered uncertain.

Superphosphate—Bureau of the Census places October production of normal superphosphate 18 percent at 676,984 tons, compared with 642,002 tons in September and 827,856 tons in October, 1945. Stocks on October 31 were 537,837 pounds, compared with a revised total of 579,547 tons at the end of September, and 813,092 tons on October 31, 1945. October production of concentrated superphosphate decreased 6 percent to 29,072 tons, compared with September but was nearly double that for October, 1945. Disposition during October showed a 3 percent increase over the previous month, exceeding production by 1,069 tons. Stocks on hand of 47,908 tons were slightly below the two-year high established at the end of September, but were 59 percent greater than those of October, 1945.

Potashes

Heavily sold condition of output against allocated orders has kept the market position tight. It is reported that the possibility of bringing in 55,000 tons from Russia next year depends upon a question of price. CPA states that 25,000 tons of potash allocated to Japan cannot be moved until an equivalent quantity is received from France. It was further stated that no potash would be available from French sources before June 1947. Major domestic producers are reported to be operating at capacity at present. The amount delivered during the second quarter is placed at 387,879 tons an increase of one percent from the corresponding period in 1945.

Insecticides

Inquiry for insecticides is increasing and it looks as though considerable business will be placed in the near future. The general market has maintained a firm position with some advances recorded and others awaiting announcement. According to producers no soda arsenate is being offered at present on account of the stringency in basic materials. Shortage of chlorine has kept production of DDT down. Paradichlorobenzene has remained short and will be higher next year. August exports were down to 20,000 pounds from 59,000 pounds in the preceding month. Canada was the largest buyer. Petroleum sprays hold a favorable supply condition and it is not expected that buyers will experience difficulty in securing requirements in 1947. Most of the recent export buying of petroleum sprays has been for the Union of South Africa.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of sulphur were lower in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total amounted to 257,137 tons, compared with 261,642 tons in September. Apparent sales in October registered 230,465 tons, against 304,861 tons in the preceding month. The transportation outlook appeared somewhat brighter owing to the relaxation of government embargos. Pyrites continued to move on contract to regular consumers. No price change was reported.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Baker's
FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

For once, what will happen to prices in the future appears to be more important that what happened to them last week in the drug and fine chemical market. January 1, 1947, bids fair to be quite an important date. Higher prices are then due on cinchophen and soda-cinchophen. Contract prices on aminoacetic and acetylsalicylic acids rise at the turn of the year. Prices of one producer of boric acid and borax have been already advanced effective now and other producers are working out a higher schedule of 1947 contract quotations. The advance thus far is $11 per ton on boric acid and $9.50 on borax.

Higher freight rates are set and await the New Year, advances important in influence on all 1947 contracts and spot delivery business. Codeine and morphine salts may be upped in price early in 1947 since such advances have been forecast for a long time. Only mercurials occupy a questionable position for the beginning of the new year, this because the current prices were set when quicksilver was far higher in price than its present comparatively lowly position.

Silver bullion had its ups and downs last week to a degree that caused sellers of silver nitrate to sit tight on prices until the metal's position should be clarified. Since fluctuations began in bullion prices, that metal has lost a net of 3⅛c. per ounce. Three minor iodides—cadmium, calcium, and iron—were advanced and the others are due to rise. Imported saccharin sold substantially higher than the domestic price. Brazilian menthol declined and increasing competition from Japan seemed certain.

Supply and demand for glycerin contended bitterly and a sharp rise in 1947 imports of fats and oils is needed if balance is to be restored between those two economic factors. Arrivals of castor beans since January 1 were running 74,631,900 pounds behind those a year ago and prices stood $154 per long ton higher. No wonder scarcity of oil called for relief. Acetone was in heavy demand for export but domestic production was far smaller than domestic needs.

Milk sugar was far from weak. Quinine was almost unobtainable and restoration of normal stocks waits on political peace in the Far East. Alcohol prices appeared to be in a process of shakedown to something like a common level. Only withdrawals from the government's large stockpile prevents the delivery position from being worse than it is.

Acetanilide—November production totaled 21,933,741 pounds which was less than October production of 24,383,068 pounds reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acetone—According to the November report of the U. S. Tariff Commission, November production was 29,120,585 pounds, which compares with October production at 30,016,254 pounds. Export demand was heavy but few could accept orders. As high as 18c. per pound was said to be quoted on export material.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The production in November totaled 573,785 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. It was a slight gain over October output at 459,677 pounds.

Acid, Ascorbic—In November, 86,990 pounds of this article were produced, comparing with October output of 53,499 pounds, according to the latest report of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Boric—Producers are preparing for writing 1947 contracts and it seemed likely that all would be in the market with a price schedule before the end of the year. One producer has set a price of $110 per ton for granular acid in carlot quantities packed in bags. The bulk price is $3.50 per ton less. Powder, carlots, bags, $1.15. These are freight allowed prices based on today's freight charges. A rise in freight rates January 2 will likely affect the cost of acid. Because of the scarcity of barrels, not all producers are prepared to make deliveries in that packing and, consequently, barrelled acid does not appear in the schedule in hand at this time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cadmium iodide, 37c. per lb.
Calcium iodide, 4c. per lb.
Iron iodide, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 35c. per lb.
Silver bullion, 3⅛c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
249.6	250.6	245.9	207.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Citric—Holding steady and lacking signs of a change in prices to come at an early date. The raw material situation does not appear to be very promising since the overall shortage of molasses to make alcohol in 1947 is estimated at 50 percent. It is not clear just how well citric acid manufacturers will fare in obtaining their requirements of molasses for fermentation.

Adeps Lanae — Open quotations hold free from change but there is a substantial measure of competition current, though possibly less than there would have been had it not been close to the end of the year.

Alcohol—Late in the previous week, a readjustment of prices on three formulas of denatured alcohol were made. C. D. in tanks was set down to 82½c. per gallon: drums, carlots, 89½c.; less carlots, 92½c. to 96½c. as to quantity; S. D. 23H, tanks, 81c.; drugs, carlots, 99c.; less carlots, 91c. to 95c.; special solvent, tanks, 83c.; drums, carlots, 90c.; less carlots, 93c. to 97c. Other formulas remained unchanged in price. The trend of the market seemed to be toward a lessening of price differences between the distillers. A report was current last week to the effect that enough molasses to manufacture about 50 percent of the domestic industrial alcohol needs will be available in 1947.

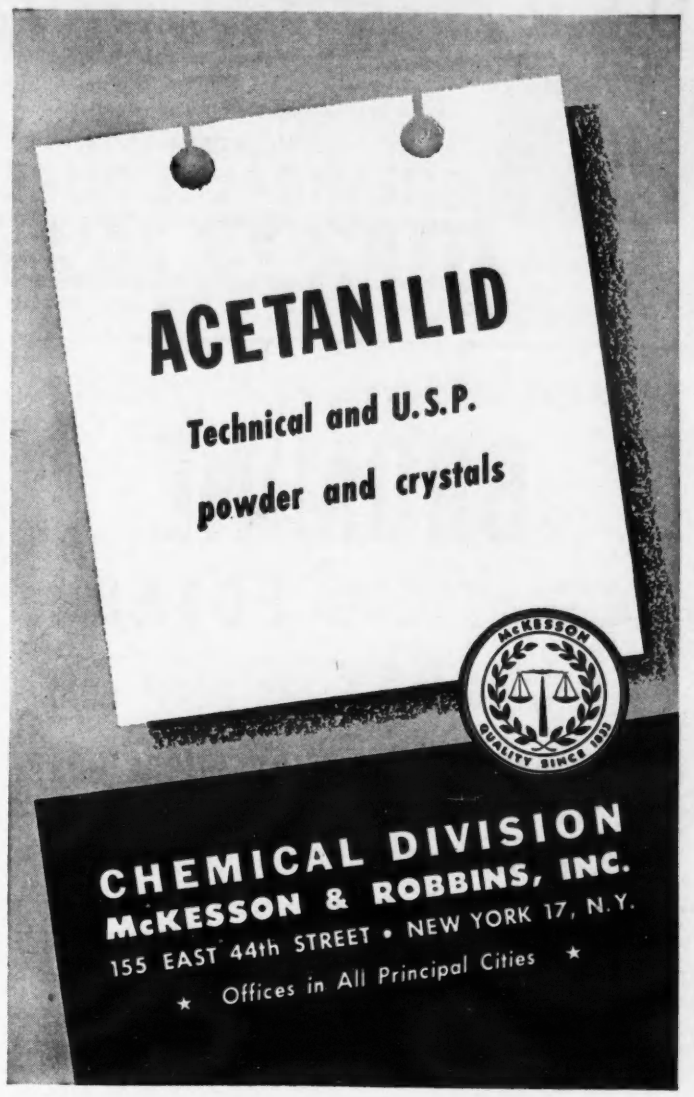
The government stockpile of alcohol constitutes the largest single source against which consumers' requirements may be drawn at this time. On November 29, the Production and Marketing Division of the Department of Commerce stated that some restrictions on the domestic use of grains had been removed or modified. By the amended order effecting these changes, restrictions against distillers use of grain other than wheat and wheat products, rye, and corn grading Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have been removed. Use of wheat rye, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 corn is banned. All plants may now use unlimited quantities of the permitted grains instead of being restricted to a specified quantity or number of days' mashing capacity.

Grain inventory limits and byproduct feed recovery requirements have been removed. The principal result of the action will be a sharp increase in the quantity of low-grade and high-moisture corn used in the production of beverage and industrial alcohol. During the 1945-46 marketing year, distillers use of corn was approximately 25,000,000 bushels. Department officials stated that the 1946-47 supply of high moisture corn is sufficient to justify the lifting of the distillation restrictions at this time, but that rye is in short supply, and that wheat must be conserved for food in this country and for export.

Distillers were requested to minimize the use of grain transported by rail and, wherever possible, to accept only grain moved by truck, this because of the shortage of box cars. As things now stand, distillers may not use wheat or wheat products to make industrial alcohol; they may not use corn grading Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in making ethyl alcohol, and they may not use rye in making ethyl alcohol or butyl alcohol.

Amyl Acetate—The market remains in relatively tight supply since production is by no means equal to the current demands of manufacturing consumers. Recently established prices on material made from fusel

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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Benzoca ne—The higher prices announced in the previous week settled into a firm market-niche and were expected to be steadily maintained unless production costs shall rise further.

Bismuth Salts—The entire list has not been set up on a higher price level, one that properly reflects the fact that bismuth metal today is minimum at $1.80 per pound. The position of metal was very strong and the supply was not satisfactory to anyone.

Borax—Indications are that all prices on 1947 contracts will be higher than they were in 1946. Not all producers have announced the schedule but in one quarter it was learned that granular material in bags, carlots, will be priced at $51 per ton, and powder will be $56. These are freight allowed prices and are on the basis of freight charges as of today. Higher freights appear to be set for January 1 next, a fact likely to change the cost of borax. Barrels are very scarce, so much so that a schedule covering barrel packing is not at hand at this time.

Butyl Alcohol—In November, 10,249,071 pounds were produced, a decline from October output of 10,250,404 pounds. The figures are those of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Cadmium Metal—The article is in very short supply and manufacturers of bromide and iodide find the going tough. The iodide is now $4.48 to $4.49 per pound. The price of metal is declared by a producer to be widespread with the minimum being, apparently, $1.50 per pound, but the producer so quoting admitted that it was a nominal quotation.

Camphor — Although the government recently sold dealers a jag of natural camphor from the Far East, an attempt to establish a spot resale price failed last week; the goods had gone into consumption. The field must still be in the main supplied by the makers of synthetic material and the latter continued to rule firm on the basis of the recent advance in prices.

Castor Oil—The market remained strong. High prices for beans continued in Brazil, where last transactions were reported done at $240 to $245 per long ton. Imports of beans totaled 5,866 bags, or 879,900 pounds, certainly close to the low ebb of arrivals. This brought the total of arrivals since January 1 to 1,211,267 bags, or 181,690,050 pounds. In the corresponding period in 1945, the arrivals totaled 1,702,866 bags, or 256,321,950 pounds. There also was an arrival of 820 drums of castor oil from Brazil.

Cinchophen—Quotations on this article as of January 1 will be advanced to $4 to $4.10 per pound for standard density, and $4.20 to $4.30 for heavy density.

Dibutyl Phthalate—November production totaled 1,221,936 pounds, a decrease from the 1,329,821 pounds produced in October, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ergosterol—The U. S. Tariff Commission says that in November, 2,481,105 million units were produced, comparing with the larger amount of 2,914,884 million units produced in October.

Ethyl Acetate—November production dropped to 7,334,167 pounds from the October figure of 8,121,625 pounds produced in October, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Ether—Technical and U.S.P. material was produced in November for a total of 3,079,223 pounds, which compared with the total output of 3,585,867 pounds in October, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—November production decreased to 36,735,289 pounds from the October output figure of 38,149,391 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—The supply was tight, the demand was large, and neither buyer nor seller could see the end of the present impasse betweeen supply and demand. Everything appears to turn on the availability of soapers' oils in 1947 and, fortunately, it may be that increasing quantities may be forthcoming from the Philippine Islands, whence in prewar times came large quantities of coconut oil, an item vital to the whole economy of those islands. Until more fats and oils become available, the hiatus between supply and demand for glycerin seems unlikely to be bridged. During the past week, 62 drums of glycerin came from Australia, and 450 drums reached here from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Iodides—Three minor iodides were repriced upward last week as the result of the increasing cost of raw material and manufacture. They were cadmium iodide, which went to $4.4 to $4.49 per pound; calcium, which rose to $4.12, and iron, which now stands at $3.43. Other minor iodides revisions are reported in the making.

Menthol—The spot market eased to $7.65 to $7.75 per pound last week as broadening of competition plus the return of Japanese menthol to competition in the world market tended to unsettle price ideas both in Brazil and New York. Further developments are not unlikely.

Methanol—The November production of synthetic methanol declined to 43,773,153 pounds, comparing with the October output at 45,305,406 pounds, according to the latest report issued by he U. S. Tariff Commission.

Niacin and Niacinamide—Total production of these two items in November increased to 82,810 pounds from the October output total of 74,604 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Penicillin—According to the latest report by the U. S. Tariff Commission, 2,214,209 million units were produced in November, comparing with the smaller October output of 2,100,362 million units.

Saccharin—European production of saccharin is playing an increasing part in the supply of that article in the United States. A further arrival was reported last week, being 20 drums that came here from Antwerp, Belgium.

Silver—A sudden break in prices on December 5 established a bullion market at 87½c. per ounce. On December 6, it recovered to 87¾c., And on December 9, it went still higher at 88½c. On December 10, prices dropped to 87c. The net decline since these fluctuations began is 3½c. per ounce. Producers of silver nitrate stood aloof from price changing, preferring to await clarification of the situation in silver bullion.

Soda-Cinchophen—Prices will be advanced January 1 to the basis of $5 to $5.10 per pound.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—The latest production figures are for November, in which month the outturn of the item decreased to 15,056 pounds from the October output of 16,860 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Surety Rubber Company, Carrollton, Ohio, has developed a new rough surface finish for its synthetic rubber gloves which the company claims permits a non-slip grip even in liquids.

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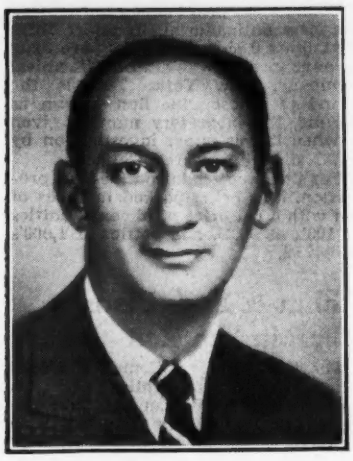

Frederic N. Schwartz has been elected president of Bristol Laboratories, New York. He joined Bristol in 1945 upon release from the Army, and was elected executive vice-president last February.

Grignard Reagent Available Commercially

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., announces that methyl Grignard reagent is now being commercially produced as the first in a series of Grignard reagents that will be available for research and pilot plant work. It is available as a two-molar solution of methyl magnesium bromide in ethyl ether, and will be supplied in quantities of from 500 grams to drum lots.

Lentheric Leases 7-Story Building

Lentheric, Inc., manufacturer of perfumes and cosmetics, New York, has leased a seven-story building at 573 Fifth avenue for a term of twenty-one years with the option to renew for another twenty-one years and to replace the building if desired.

Celanese Chemical Plans N-Propyl Alcohol Output

Beginning January 1, commercial production of n-propyl alcohol will begin at Chemcel, the Celanese Chemical Corporation plant now producing synthetic organic chemicals near Bishop, Texas, according to an announcement by the company.

At the same time, Celanese reported that propionaldehyde, until now only available in laboratory quantities, will soon be produced in commercial amounts. Propionaldehyde will, at first, be released for large scale experimentation and pilot plant development.

Pa. Salt Names Hogarth To New Purchasing Post

Barton I. Hogarth has been named to the newly-created position of purchase engineer in the equipment and supplies division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company purchasing department, N. W. James, general purchasing agent, announced. Mr. Hogarth came to Pennsalt from the Manhattan District Project. He formerly was associated with the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company at its South Charleston, W. Va., and Texas City, Tex., plants.

Ungerer Opens Office In Los Angeles

Ungerer & Co., New York, has announced the opening, December 1, of a new branch office at 3757 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. George R. MacDonald, of Boston, former New England representative of the company, has been promoted to manager-ship of the new office, which will serve the entire West Coast area.

Trade Briefs

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, has shifted John O. Frahm from Oklahoma to the Kansas City division sales staff.

Nyal Company, Detroit, is making distribution of "Guard Your Health" promotional material to its retail store agencies throughout the country.

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Magnesia Extraction From Olivine Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The development of a commercially feasible process incorporating a new time-saving filtration method for the extraction of magnesia from olivine, magnesium silicate mineral found in extensive deposits in western North Carolina and in the Puget Sound region of Washington, has been announced by the Bureau of Mines.

The extensive published information on olivine indicates that this mineral is an attractive potential source of magnesium and its compounds, the bureau said in releasing a publication describing process studies on the extraction of magnesia. This research, conducted at the Eletro-technical Laboratory at Norris, Tenn., formed an integral part of the bureau's wartime program designed to develop processes for the extraction of strategic metals from domestic ores.

Olivine contains from 28 to 30 percent magnesium, a proportion higher than any other mineral except brucite, the principal impurities being iron and silica. Olivine has the marked advantage of being free of calcium, a common contaminant of magnesium salts prepared from sea water, according to bureau chemical engineers who prepared the report on the laboratory process.

The bureau magnesia extraction method involves the digestion of sized olivine with hydrochloric acid solution and the subsequent elimination of impurities such as iron and nickel by their precipitation as hydroxides. In developing this process, bureau engineers overcame one of the primary barriers to acid decomposition of silicates which has been the prohibitively low filtration rates of the reaction slurries. By the use of a newly-developed multi-stage digestion innovation, a 10-fold increase was effected over normal filtration rates.

Tentative cost estimates for the construction of a commercial plant to extract magnesia from olivine are included in the report along with a schematic flow sheet, laboratory and reagent data, and a material balance for the process.

A copy of the publication, Report of Investigations 3938, "Magnesia from Olivine," by E. A. Gee, Charles E. McCarthy, Frank S. Riordan, Jr., and Morton T. Pawel, may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Stearns Executive Sees Business Increase

A prosperous 1947 for pharmaceutical houses, but achieved with greater difficulty, was forecast to eastern division professional service representatives of the Frederick Stearns & Co. division, Sterling Drug, Inc., Detroit, which closed a three-day meeting at the New Yorker hotel, December 9.

Physicians returning to civilian practice from war duties, increase in hospital beds from approximately 45,000 to about 74,000, development of new useful drugs and methods for treatment of disease, retail drug store modernization, and growing activities of the Veterans' Administration were among factors cited as pointing toward increased sales next year of medicinal preparations.

Ray C. Brewster, vice-president in charge of sales, said the company's business had increased more than 60 percent in the past two and one-half years, and he predicted further gains in 1947. He said that growing competition, plus a returning buyers' market, had placed an added burden on the selling phase of distribution.

Lederle Labs Wins Safety Council Award

The Greater New York Safety Council announced recently that Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has won a first place award in the fourth interplant accident-reduction contest.

The contest, which ran from April 1 to September 30, saw 489 plants competing in the five boroughs of New York City. Lederle was the winner in the light chemical manufacturing group of class 1, which comprises those plants with an expected exposure to accidents, for the twenty-six week period, of 400,000 or more man-hours.

Winthrop Offers 'Arolen' Commercially

Commercial introduction of 'Arolen,' the new antimalarial, in tablet form containing 0.25 grams of the pure drug is announced by Winthrop Chemical Company, New York. This is the brand of chloroquine first known as SN7618, the laboratory number given it when it was under investigation by the National Research Council.

For the drug trade and medical profession, it is being packed in tubes of ten with a list price of 73 cents; bottles of 100's at $6.25, and bottles of 1,000's at $47.92.

Rohm & Haas Plans Plant in Houston

The Rohm & Haas Company, insecticides manufacturer, Philadelphia, announces the acquisition of about 500 acres of land on the Houston Ship Channel, Deer Park, Texas, for use as a plant site. The company is planning to manufacture chemical products at its new location. Construction of the plant is expected to get underway early in 1947.

Spring Chemicals, Inc., Formed by J.J. Spring

J. J. Spring, who was associated with the Philip A. Hunt Company for twenty-seven years as sales manager and vice-president, has left that organization and formed Spring Chemicals, Inc., with temporary headquarters at 152 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

Caplan Returns to Hagan As Washington Representative

Louis R. Caplan, Washington representative of Hagan Corporation, Pittsburgh, until he went into the Army, has returned to his post to represent Hagan, Hall Laboratories and Calgon Inc. interests. The post was filled in his absence by George H. Larkin, who has taken over the company's Cincinnati office.

M.M.&R. Adds Grattan To N.Y. Sales Staff

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., supplier of essential oils and related materials, New York, announce the appointment of John P. Grattan to its Greater New York sales staff. Mr. Grattan formerly was an analytical reporter for Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

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Westvaco Service Head

George F. Sharrard has joined Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, in charge of technical service activities. He was formerly in the industrial engineering department of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Paraformaldehyde Safety Data Sheet Offered

The Manufacturing Chemists Association announces the publication of chemicals safety data sheet SD-6 on paraformaldehyde, the sixth in the series of chemical product safety manuals being prepared by them. Copies can be obtained at 15 cents each from the association's headquarters, 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

The paraformaldehyde sheet gives the important physical and chemical properties of this product; usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying; container storing and handling; requirements for caution labels; personal and protective equipment; medical controls and first aid. The medical information is prepared by a medical advisory committee of qualified physicians and toxicologists.

Calif. Clarifies Rules On Economic Poisons

Labeling of economic poisons sold in California must conform not only to Economic Poisons Article of the Agricultural Code, administered by the bureau of chemistry of the State Department of Agriculture, but also to certain provisions of the Poison law, administered by the California State board of pharmacy. The board of pharmacy has recently ruled that the poison label need no longer appear on packages of powdered materials containing DDT not more than 60 percent where DDT is the only poisonous component. The change affects only powdered materials, and all other requirements remain as given in Bureau of Chemistry Announcement No. EP-50 issued March 4, 1946.

Alrose Chemical Adds H.C. Speel to Staff

Henry C. Speel, formerly with General Mills, Minneapolis, has joined the staff of the Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I. At Alrose, Mr. Speel will work with surface active agents and chemical specialties in technical service and market developments, particularly in the cosmetic and related fields.

Before becoming associated with General Mills, where he engaged in chemical product development, Mr. Speel was with the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., working on the development of uses for mannitol, sorbitol and their derivitives.

Trade Briefs

Southern Research Institute has added R. Wade Collier to its staff.

William LeBar has been made manager of retail sales for Winthrop Chemical Company, New York.

Charles Luckman, president of the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been named by President Truman as one of the fifteen members of a civil rights committee to combat intolerance. The committee is headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company.

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—Continued from page 7

six months ended November 1 there were detained at the port of New York some 154 shipments totaling more than 2,000,000 pounds of botanicals "being contaminated with filth and infested with insects."

He said that a major problem with foreign botanicals is the lack of incentive on the part of foreign shippers to use proper precautions to select drugs free from such contamination.

While American dealers invariably specify when placing their orders for botanicals that they must pass customs, he added, from time immemorial it has been customary to pay for the merchandise through a letter of credit at the time shipment is made from abroad. Consequently, when it arrives at this country and is refused entry, let the dealer try and get his money back, Mr. Snyder stated.

Two scientists from Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y. reported that folic acid has already proven to be a life-saving factor in cases refusing to respond to liver therapy.

Dr. Raymond W. Cunningham, head of pharmacology research at Lederle, said pteroylglutamic acid is extremely effective in all nutritional anemias as in sprue and pellagra and in the anemias of pregnancy, infancy and childhood.

Dr. R. B. Angier, also of Lederle, explained that the name "folic acid" has been applied rather loosely to a number of naturally occurring substances which are active in stimulating the growth and development of certain animals and micro-organisms.

Folic acid was first described under that name by Mitchell, Snell and Williams in 1941 as a factor obtained from spinach, Dr. Angier said. Among other sources are yeast and liver extract, he added. Since 1943, he said, several of these factors have been obtained in a pure crystalline form.

Old Drug Study

Louis M. Roeg of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., said that scientific interest has developed in an investigation of old drugs for probable new uses. He said that the National Formulary Committee had formed a subcommittee on Pharmacology and Posology "to conduct a therapeutic evaluation survey of 642 drugs in the National Formulary VIII."

W. G. Bywater and M. R. Salmon of the research division of S. B. Penick & Co., in a paper on the use of rutin for the treatment of "capillary fragility," stated that there are 13,000,000 Americans with heart disease and estimated that there are five million "hypertensives," one-fifth of whom have an increased capillary fragility.

Two factors, one cost and the other yet unknown, are baffling scientists in their search for a simple amino acid mixture to provide proteins to the malnourished and ill.

After explaining the complicated chemical procedures now required to produce amino acid preparations, Dr. Charles F. Kade, jr., director of biochemical research, Frederick Stearns & Co. division, Sterling Drug, Inc., told why synthetic and pure amino acid mixtures were not yet available.

Perhaps the simplest way to prepare a product to meet many of the specifications would be to make mixtures of synthetic and purified amino acids, Dr. Kade declared. However, he said, there are at least two serious disadvantages at the present time to such a procedure. One is economic, he stated, the cost of purifying or synthesizing sufficient quantities still being very high. Also, he added, there is mounting evidence that proteins contain an unknown factor, perhaps another amino acid, the constitution of which is not known; or a necessary linkage, which cannot be synthesized by animals or humans at a rate commensurate with their needs.

Dr. Kade said that medical interest in amino acids is growing, and that scientists have classified eight amino acids as indispensable.

Currently available amino acid preparations are chiefly derived from casein, the principal protein of milk, and lactalbumin, likewise found in milk, according to Dr. Kade. He pointed out the problem of disguising a flavor as strong as that of present casein hydrolysates is extremely difficult, and such products are generally designed for parenteral administration where taste is not a factor.

Casein Grades Pure

Casein has been used because the commercial grades are nearly pure and very low in carbohydrate and ash, Dr. Kade said. Lactalbumin is a protein of better biological value than casein and is coming into greater use as supplies of low ash content become available, he said.

The use of other animal proteins of high biological value such as blood fibrin has been hindered by a lack of sufficient supply, Dr. Kade said. The vegetable protein such as that of the soy bean are usually of lower biological value, he reported, but can be improved readily by the addition of pure amino acids. Yeast proteins have a distinct disadvantage for medicinal use, because of their high content of purine, he concluded.

Stating amino acid products serve a definite purpose in certain medical and nutritional conditions, W. W. Hosler, vice-president of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, warned members of the section to "avoid the 'cure-all' angles" in marketing new preparations. He pointed out seven new products based upon amino acids had recently been introduced.

Another vitamin cycle should be carefully avoided, Mr. Hosler said, and one should go slowly in recommending the widely distributed use of protein hydrolysates until much more substantial data on conditions in which it is to be used as well as the appropriate product for administration, is available.

Not for Normal Nutrition

Mr. Hosler emphasized that amino acid products are not produced for use in normal nutrition. He listed among the conditions in which they had properly been recommended as aggravated states of malnutrition; the normalization of nutritive states where there has been faulty utilization of proteins; correction of hypoproteinaemia; the treatment of massive second and third degree burns; reconstitution of blood plasma following hemorrhages; support of patients suffering from shock, surgical or otherwise; and patients who have diseases which cause disorders of a secretion, absorption or motility of the gastro-intestinal tract.

While early evidence has led to uncontrolled enthusiasm later and now accumulated data are not lending completely satisfactory support, Mr. Hosler said. I personally feel, he said, that the study of production and use of protein degradation products is of utmost importance and must emphasize that it is only a portion of the complete study of human nutrition.

Dr. George F. Reddish read a paper entitled "The Incidence of Pathogenic and Non-Pathogenic Staphylococci in the Human Throat." His associates in the bacteriology department of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Robert G. Sanders and Dorothy N. Jones, aided in the preparation of the paper. The study is being continued, he said.

A total of eighty-six subjects were used in the investigation reported upon. Of the total, thirty-six had sore throats accompanying colds during the months of November through February. A second group consisted of fifty normal subjects showing no symptoms of sore throat or cold during the same time period.

It was found by taking moist throat swabs from both groups that the pathogenic bacteria occur in greater numbers and with greater frequency in sore throats than in normal throats, Dr. Reddish said.

Based on the limited data so far obtained, he concluded, it may be tentatively stated that twenty or more pathogenic staphylococci per swab is indicative of a severe staphylococcus infection in the throat.

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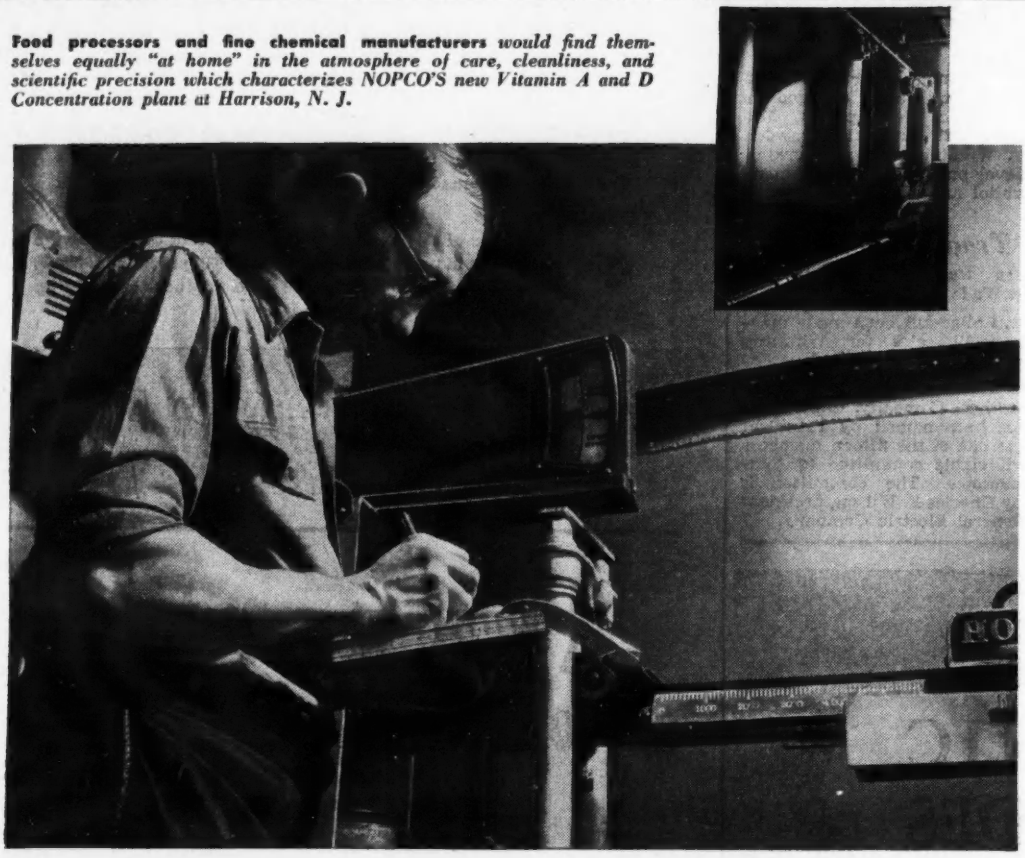

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Pa. Salt District Head

LeRoy M. Shaneman, who has beer connected with the Tacoma office of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington since his discharge from the Navy, has been appointed district sales manager for the company's new office at 6400 N.W. Front street, Portland, Ore. The company is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

American Can Names Jewett to New Post

F. G. Jewett, formerly assistant sales manager in the Atlantic division of American Can Company, has been named manager of sales promotion of the company with headquarters in New York. Mr. Jewett joined American Can following his graduation from Yale in 1916.

Glass Containers Output Reported for October

The total production of wide-mouth glass containers in October, 1946, amounted to 4,301,821, of whch 349,446 were used for medicinal and health supplies, 107,932 for chemical, household and industrials, and 171,529 for toiletries and cosmetics.

The total production of narrow-neck glass containers in October amounted to 10,516,340, of which 1,320,763 were used for medicinal and health supplies, 648,865 for chemical household and industrials, and 578,961 for toiletries and cosmetics.

Heyden to Build Fine Chemicals Building

The Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, plans a $450,000 fine chemicals building as an addition to its plant at Fords, N. J. The exact date of operation of the new facilities is unavailable, company officials said, because of the delay in obtaining necessary equipment.

Royal Pharmacal Promotes Johns

Royal Pharmacal Corporation, New York, has appointed William H. Johns general sales manager. The company also announces that Irving Michaels, formerly sales manager for the American Druggists Syndicate, has been added to the executive staff.

Naugatuck Aromatics Opens New Office

Naugatuck Aromatics, New York, a division of the United States Rubber Company, has opened a branch office at Torrance, Los Angeles, with T. Henry Reardon in charge. He was formerly connected with the New York office.

Folic Acid as Pernicious Anemia Cure Reported

The University of Arkansas medical school has reported successful use of folic acid as an effective and "more convenient" agent for the treatment of pernicious anemia and sprue. First tested on monkeys and microorganims, it has been administered to thirteen humans, twelve of whom responded with marked improvement, according to school officials.

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APMA Advised on Research

—Continued from page 7

a sound organization chart is needed and then the right kind of people for all positions on every level must be selected, trained continuously and upgraded. Responsibility, with corresponding authority must be granted to those chosen for all important jobs, he said.

Mr. Rogers said that there was a strong trend toward general management committees regardless of the size of the organization. With these as a base, the setting up of other working committees, such as research, marketing, production, finance, new product development, labor and public relations committees is indicated, he said.

The master idea, he said, is to organize and plan for success in all fields, which means it should be the objective of each organization to contribute its share to the welfare of the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

Dr. Balfour, in his award acceptance address, said that with the previously warring nations so lacking in facilities for medical education, practice and research, the world will look to America to supply deficiences in these fields. America, therefore, he added, occupies a commanding place in medicine today, and in the fulfillment of its obligations because of this, the capacity of its people for organized effort will prove a tremendous asset.

Committee Reports

The association's research board was of the opinion that the scientific award should be made to an individual for a specific achievement rather than for long periods of distinguished achievement, according to the report read by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, chairman of the board. It was also recommended that the award be made at the annual spring meeting.

It was further recommended by the board that the association establish scientific fellowships, making a conservative start at first and increasing the number of fellowships as the years went on.

Robert A. Hardt, director of sales and advertising for Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., discussed pharmaceutical marketing, concentrating on current and future problems as they may be affected by social and economic trends and scientific changes.

He discussed briefly several phases where inefficiencies may exist, including product policies; distribution problems; and selection and training of representatives, and what the medical profession and the retail drug trade have a right to expect from pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Dr. D. M. Copley, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, chairman of the subcommittee of the contact committee on sanitary conditions in the drug industry, gave a review of the work of the committee to date.

The subcommittee will present a two-part report, he said, the first part being a statement of principles of sanitation as applying to the field under investigation, and the second a compilation of helpful suggestions, recommendations and references, which may be used as a guide toward attaining fulfillment of the principles developed in the first part.

Ronald Helps, of Schieffelin & Co., chairman of the committee on industry and business policy, read the committee's report, which, among other things, recommended that members extend the fields of their companies' activities as broadly as possible. This includes production, sales and research, he said.

Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the revision committee of the U. S. P., reported that the fourteenth edition, which becomes official April 1, 1947, will be released as soon as printing and binding are completed. He also stated that a number of monographs and problems have been carried over to await the development of satisfactory standards and these are being actively promoted.

Caspar W. Ooms, commissioner of patents, stated that it is too much to hope that every difficulty of trade mark law and practice will be cured by the Lanham Act. One serious problem which will remain, he said, is the constant question which arises with respect to the shipment of trade mark merchandise to countries where there is no regulation as to the use of the mark as is imposed by American law.

There must be constant work for the clarification of principles, he said, in order that the barriers to trade and the misunderstandings that follow conflicts in the use of the same trade mark by different manufacturers may be reduced.

Dr. George Baehr, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, said there is no need in the United States at this time for an over-all national compulsory medical care scheme applied as a panacea to all or to most of the people, without regard for its implications upon the delivery of medical service and the protection of existing standards.

An evolutionary transformation of medical practice is necessary, he said, if the full benefits of modern medicine, and especially of preventive medicine, are to be made more freely to the people. He proposed that this objective be accomplished through a variety of projects at state and local levels.

Joint Session

Because of identical interests, it is the part of wisdom that the United States and Canada combine forces in defense of the drug industry, just as the military authorities of both countries are pooling their brains in defense of the continent, R. H. Thompson, of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company, Toronto, and president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, told the joint session of the two associations.

He said it will be easier for all to face problems together and then look to the future with confidence that the growth of the drug industry will continue in the years ahead as in the past. It is of vital importance and in the public interest, he added, that

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tne pharmaceutical industry maintain the degree of development and discovery attained in the first half of the century.

John B. Frosst, vice-president of Charles E. Frosst & Co., Montreal, said that responsible manufacturers, under the incentive enterprise system, have been leaders in giving freedom-loving people new concepts of material well being, and asked that the pharmaceutical industry continue in accord with this policy. He called for application of the high integrity of research devoted to technical problems to the less technical aspect of business and personal relations.

Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, director of the pharmaceutical department of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, and vice-chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, decried present-day "price-cutting" methods and advised that sales of drug products be made with adequate profit margins.

Atomic Energy Forum

In opening the atomic energy forum, Dr. Samuel K. Allison, director of the institute for nuclear studies at the University of Chicago, said that fear that other countries will develop atomic weapons is holding up the dissemination of information necessary to a healthy growth of peaceful atomic developments.

However, when research is underway, he said, the pharmaceutical industry will undoubtedly find of the greatest interest the radioactive isotopes of the known elements. Eventually radioactive drugs will appear on the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and be available for diagnosis and therapy, he added.

Dr. Allison stated that many drugs containing inorganic substances in radioactive form will be prepared because of the ease with which absorption and elimination of the drug from the body may be followed. Radio-iodine and radio-phosphorus are already fairly well known, he said, and have their use in diagnosis and therapy of pathological conditions of the thyroid gland, and in the treatment of leukemia.

Dr. Frank H. Krusen, of the section on physical medicine at Mayo Clinic, said that our nuclear physicists "have unleashed a mighty power for evil or for good," and that we must exert every effort to make certain that the potentialities for good are those which are developed.

Already in the field of medicine are a number of promising leads for utilization of atomic energy in therapy, he said, and even brighter vistas open before us in the field of medical research. Dr. Krusen added that perhaps the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will be in a position to exert leadership in diversion of the enormous forces of atomic energy from warlike to peaceful scientific pursuits.

The radioactive isotopes are at present the most useful tool for medical and biologic research available, according to Dr. Shields Warren, pathologist at New England Deaconess hospital. In addition, he said, they hold some promise as a means of specific radiation therapy of certain disorders.

Dr. Warren said that the incorporation of suitable radioactive elements in hormones, vitamins, drugs, as well as specific foods will permit a far greater knowledge to be obtained of their distribution in the body and the mechanism of their action than could have been attained by any other method.

Speaking on the commercial aspects of the field of radioisotope applications, Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, chief of the isotopes branch of the research division at Oak Ridge, pointed out that there is no immediate prospect for large scale production of a therapeutic agent. "We have here no miracal drug such as penicillin, streptomycin and sulfa compounds which will require manufacture by the ton," he said.

The potency of radioisotopes, Dr. Aebersold said, stems from the extremely minute quantities which are required. Even with demand at 100 or 1,000 times that at present, he added, no huge processing plants would be required.

Dr. Aebersold stated that although the business of producing and extracting radioisotopes may not in itself become a large scale enterprise, there is a possibility that the production of radioisotope labelled compounds may develop into commercial magnitude.

Dr. G. Failla, professor of radiology at the Collebe of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, closed the forum with a plea "for 'free' research, untrammeled by directives or utilitarian objectives."

Socialized Medicine

Congressman A. L. Miller, of Nebraska, in an address on the outlook for further medical legislation by Congress, predicted that the new Congress will reject any attempt at legislation designed to nationalize or socialize medicine or industry. Medical legislation will be conservative, he said.

Medical legislation which will be permitted, he said, will be a modified form of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill; that which encourages health and welfare clauses in labor contracts; that which aids veterans to get medical care at home; and that which provides that recipients of old age assistance may come under an insurance policy which would provide for their medical care. He added that he plans to re-introduce his bill providing a cabinet position for health.

George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of foods and drugs of the Food and Drug Administration, although praising the industry as a whole for the steps it was taking to improve the quality of drugs, stated that there were many firms whose practices fall short of those observed by the more progressive and enlightened members of the industry. He reviewed a number of case histories of drug producers' failures to employ adequate control and good sanitation which have been encountered by the FDA.

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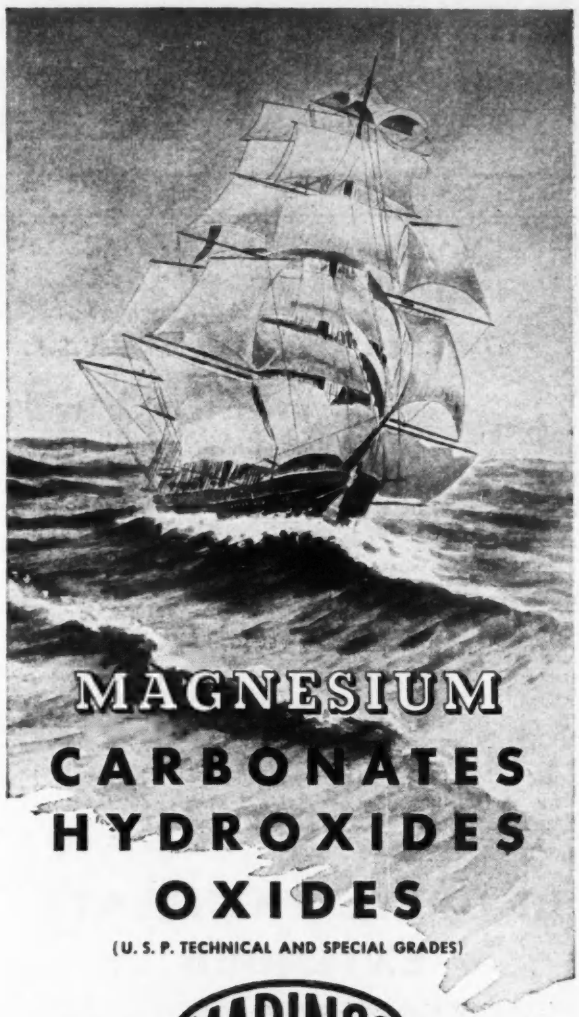

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GALLS—1 dm, Bank New South Wales, Melbourne
GAMBOGE GUM—4 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Singapore
GELATIN—(Correction)—In December 2 issue, Van Gelder-Fanto Corp was credited with 8 bgs; should have read 80 bgs, Rotterdam
GLUE—359 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Valparaiso—400 bgs, Colleids, Inc, Santos
GLUESTOCK—112 bls, National City Bank, Havana—20 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—15 dms, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne—47 dms, United States Forwarding Co, Adelaide
GRAPHITE—1 bbl, Caicon Trading Co, Havana
GREAVES—2,558 cakes, The Van Iderstine Co, Buenos Aires—245 cakes, Montevideo
GUM, FLAKE—109 bgs, E Somekh, Beyrouth
GYPSUM—1,700 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton—5,691 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor
HENBANE LEAVES—143 bls, National City Bank, Alexandria—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
HERRING OIL—2 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, St Johns
IPECAC ROOT—25 pkgs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
IRIDIUM—2 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Newport Mon—448 cks, Lauders-Segal Color Co, Bristol—224 cks, Witco Chemical Co, Bristol—1,120 cks, Bristol—140 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—75 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Malaga—80 bbls, Reichard, Coulston, Inc, Malaga—280 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga
JASMINE OIL—3 cs, Products Corp, Naples
LAUREL LEAVES—323 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Izmir—200 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Leixoes—4 bls, American Pine Tar & Chemical Corp, Leixoes
LAVENDER FLOWERS—2 bls, J J Murphy & Co, Seville
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Harold A Southern, Porto Barrios—7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Porto Barrios—2 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Cristobal
LEMON PEEL—57 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Alicante
LIME STONES—320 bgs, L Watjen, Inc, Valparaiso
LINSEED OIL—5,300 tons, Commodity Credit Co, Canpana—4,676 tons, Commodity Credit Co, Buenos Aires
LIQUIDAMBAR—3 dms, Cortez Trading Corp, Porto Cortez—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Porto Cortez
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool
MACE—17 cs, International Credit En Handel, Singapore
MANGANESE BLACK—5 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Bristol
MARJORAM OIL—2 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Alicante
MENTHOL—50 cs, Bunge Corp, Santos—50 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MICA—40 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Buenos Aires
MOLYBDENUM ORE—122 bgs, Bluefries, Inc, Scurabaya
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,838 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Pointe A Pierre
NISPERO GUM—48 bls, L A Dreyfus Co, Cristobal
NUTMEGS—20 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Singapore
OCHER—350 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Durban
OLIVE OIL—108 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga—500 cs, Naples Trading Co, Leghorn—108 dms, French American Banking Corp, Beyrouth—274 dms, Kettaneh Bros, Inc, Tripoli—368 dms, Tripoli
ORANGE PEEL—1,024 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Haitien
PALLADIUM INGOTS—7 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
PALM OIL—6 cs, J N Kelly, Porto Cortez
PAPRIKA—48 cs, Ramon Guerra & Co, Alicante—200 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Alicante—80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alicante—425 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante—125 bgs, Chef Boyer Dee Quality Foods, Inc, Alicante—300 bgs, A Dross, Alicante—150 bgs, Levi & Levis Co, Alicante—50 bgs, Safe Owl Products, Inc, Alicante—50 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Alicante—100 bgs, Raphael H Elmaleh, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, International Credit En Handel, Singapore—7 cs, Chevalier & O'Conner, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—2,892 bgs, International Credit En Handel, Singapore—140 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Rotterdam—320 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore—420 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Singapore—1,190 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Singapore—210 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Singapore—210 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore—70 bgs, Balex Co, Singapore—801 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Singapore—4,934 bgs, International Credit En Handel, Singapore—300 bgs, Hds De J Puig Verdagner, Singapore—2,139 bgs, Singapore—White, 224 bgs, International Credit En Handel, Singapore
PERILLA GUM—15 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Cristobal—315 bgs, 46 cs, Chicle Development Co, Barranquilla—65 bgs, J M Santo Domingo & Co, Barranquilla—44 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Barranquilla
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 195,170 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—122,758 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Puerto La Cruz—208,040 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras—101,300 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras—104,041 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras—90,432 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Guiaria
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam—25 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—450 dms, Charles Hardy, Antwerp
POTASH CHROME ALUM—198 dms, Philipp Bros, Gothenburg
POTASH PERCHLORATE—132 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
QUARTZITE—53 tons, J W Higman Co, Norrkoping
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires—8,963 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULPHATE—16 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Barranquilla
ROSEMARY LEAVES—20 bgs, Alicante
RUE LEAVES—6 bls, Peek & Velsor, Leixoes

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SACCHARIN—20 dms, Bristol, Meyer & Co, Antwerp
SAGE LEAVES—77 bgs, Alicante
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—2 bls, Peek & Velsor, Porto Cortez
SESAME SEED—1,000 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
SHELLAC—20 cs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Kohsichang
SOAPBARK—100 bgs, E Meer & Co, Valparaiso—100 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Valparaiso
SPERM OIL—348 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
STICKLAC—14 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Kohsichang—1 bg, Paul & Stein Bros, Kohsichang
SUMAC—12 bgs, Damascus Trading Co, Beyrouth
TALC—12 bbls, Mennen Co, Guayabal—860 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bordeaux—300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TALLOIL PITCH—66 cks, G S Ziegler & Co, Geffe—186 cks, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp, Geffe
TANTALITE—727 bgs, Sussex Trading Corp, Recife
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,741 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Porto Plata
TAR, MEDICINAL—6 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
THYME LEAVES—34 bgs, Alicante
THYME OIL—12 dms, W Schocher & Co, Haifa
TONKA BEANS—2 bbls, Martini & Rossi, Porto Cabello
TUNGSTEN ORE—600 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
VALONEA EXTRACT—1,927 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Izmir
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Netherlands Purchasing Commission, Tandjong Priok
WHALE OIL—674 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Funchal—216 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Halifax
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Nicholas H Wertzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—1,420 bgs, Tuthill & Co, Sourabaya
YACCA GUM—230 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Melbourne
ZINC OXIDE—50 bgs, 15 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Guayabal
ZINC STEARATE—10 cartons, American Firstoline Corp, Guayabal
ZIRCON CONC—1,810 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne—Ore, 559,000 kilos, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Santos

Baltimore

DIESEL OIL—31,868 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FUEL OIL—506,098 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba—80,523 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Caripito—34,529 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
PEPPER, BLACK—2,520 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—207,354 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras—101,378 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Las Piedras

Chicago

FILTER PAPER—3 cs, E H Sargent & Co, Gothenburg
POPPYSEED—160 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—1,969 bgs, Riverdale Products Co, Buenos Aires

Cleveland

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—3 dms, J E Bernard & Co, Santos
CERAMIC COLORS—4 cs, Liverpool

Detroit

ERGOT—50 dms, Parke, Davis & Co, Leixoes
OLIVE OIL—71 dms, Shelhoub Market, Lattakia

Indianapolis

ERGOT—96 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, Lisbon

Peoria

ERGOT—7 dms, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Leixoes

Philadelphia

BONES—8,447 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Buenos Aires—961 bgs, Bank of New York, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, H Remis & Co, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—73 dms, Nyerstown Trust Co, St Johns
GLYCERIN—118 dms, Benmont Papers, Inc, Buenos Aires—167 dms, Reichhold Chemical, Inc, Buenos Aires—165 dms, Bristol-Myers Co, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,247 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Buenos Aires—1,600 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
THYROID—6 cs, Ashenbach & Miller, Inc, Stockholm

Boston

BONE PHOSPHATE PRECIP—2,000 bgs, Olds & Whipple, Inc, Antwerp
FISH LIVERS—45 bbls, First National Bank, Funchal
GLUE—400 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Santos
GLUESTOCK—253 bls, J Garvers Co, Havana—40 bls, 39 bgs, J Garvers Co, Barranquilla—144 bdls, 165 bls, H Remis & Co, Guayabal—1,125 rolls, J Garvers & Co, Barranquilla—42 bls, National City Bank, Barranquilla
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—1,060 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp—560 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Boston Brokerage Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—750 bgs, First National Bank, Rotterdam

Rochester

LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, R T French & Co, Leixoes
WHALE OIL—30 dms, Distillation Products, Inc, Valparaiso

San Francisco

COPRA—1,041 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Davao
CUMIN SEED—160 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Beyrouth
TUNG OIL—80 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hongkong

St. Louis

CRESYLIC ACID—311 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool

Willard, Ohio

CASEIN—21 bgs, Pioneer Rubber Co, Buenos Aires

Wilmington

STRONTIA—405 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Bristol

Standards Ass'n Elects F.R.Lack President

Frederick R. Lack, vice-president of the Western Electric Company, has been elected 1947 president of the American Standards Association. He succeeds Henry B. Bryans, executive vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company. Elected vice-president was George H. Taber, jr., executive vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company.

Lever Bros. Appoints Pendergast Secretary

Martin J. Pendergast has been elected secretary of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., succeeding Floyd S. Davis, who retired after twenty-six years' association with the company. Mr. Pendergast joined the company in 1923, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1933.

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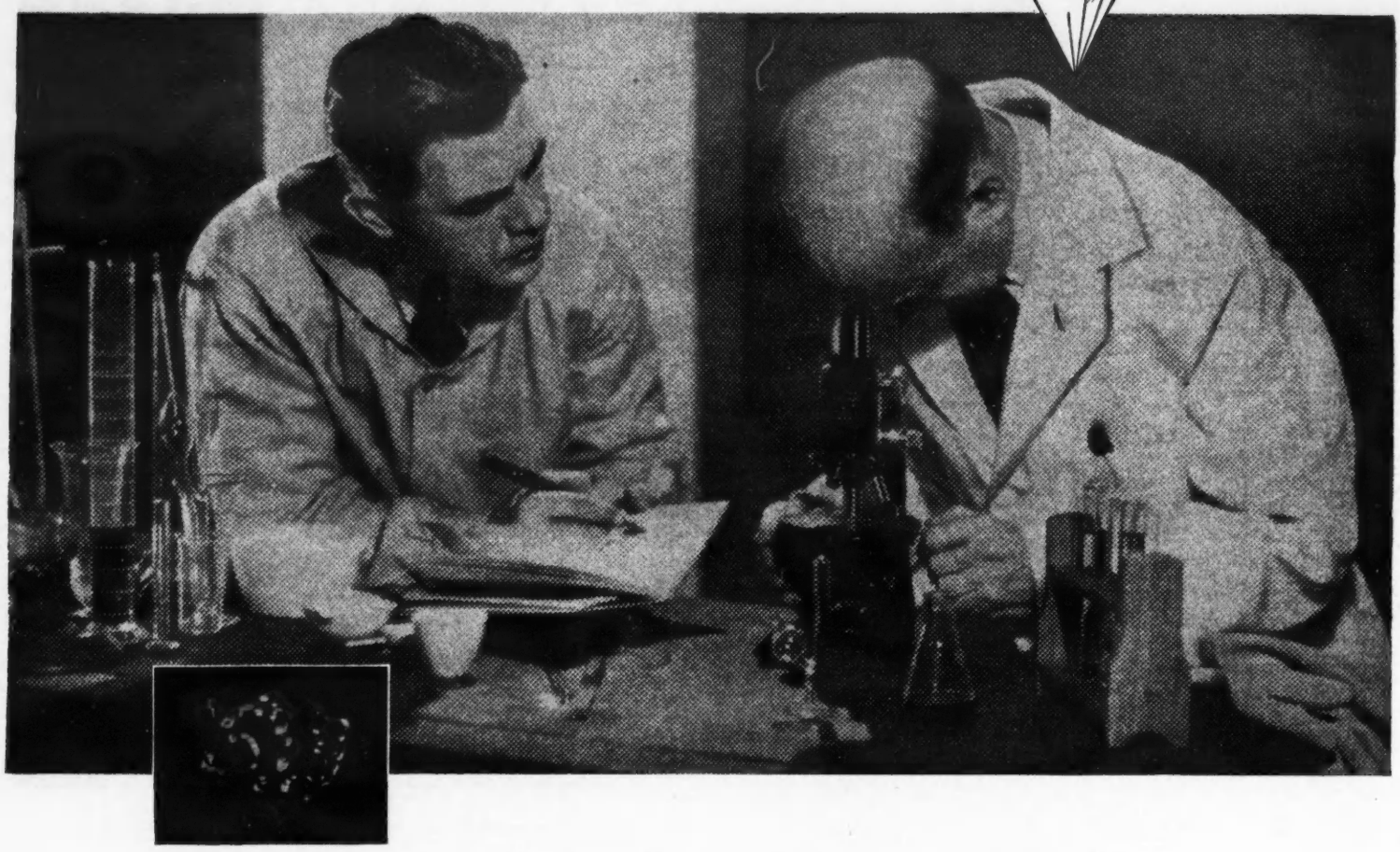
OPD—12-16-1946 66

A Diamond in the rough needs Polishing



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Trade in botanical drugs dragged during the past week. The market was exceptionally quiet but probably no more so than common experience would reveal for this period of the year. In the main, prices were steady to firm, competition was in retirement, and the botanical drug trade was well set to meet the expansion in consuming requirements likely to come when the turn of the year releases the present leashed activity of buyers in general.

Price developments during the period were few and of but relative importance. Powdered areca nuts reached a higher level as the result of detentions that had reduced the availability of that article out of spot stocks. Natural buckthorn bark was down rather sharply and cut and sifted bark were returned to open market offerings. Goldenseal root seemed to be still unsettled but prices fell no further. Belladonna remained virtually nominal and stocks were rarely lower even during the war period. Demand for the components of white pine compound was excellent and was not readily satisfied by sellers. Ipecac showed all of the strength that had brought the sharp advance in the previous period. Rhubarb seemed on the easy side and, together with gentian root, might occasionally sell at price concessions.

Pepper was the feature of the spice group. The black kind sold down sharply in both spot, nearby, and future delivery positions. And pepper recently offered by a government agency sold far under the price originally demanded by the agency—a price for which the agency had been criticized sharply since it had not been the cost to the government but one that showed the government a profit.

For some reason or other, the prospect of the Indonesian guilder being established at about 66c. in dollar value in place of the years-long par of 45c. was deemed basically important by those who have the best interests of the Indonesians at heart.

Balsams

Fir—Canadian balsam was well maintained at the higher levels set in the previous trading period. Oregon balsam was steady. Neither was in superior demand during the past week.

Peru—Prices failed to advance further but they were very firm and little subject to competition between holders of the moderate spot stocks.

Tolu—The arrival of 123 cases meant much from the consumer standpoint but not so much from that of dealers. Most of the goods had been sold prior to arrival. The market remained in short supply and strong in price.

Barks

Cinchona—During the past week, 1,060 bales of Central American bark reached this country. None came from the Far East and none is known to be on the way. Of course, this bark as with all cinchona bark arriving here, is subject to allocation by the Federal agency.

Cramp—The supply of strictly N. F. quality bark was reported short, which accounted for the maintainence of a strong price position for this material.

Lemon Peel—Stocks were raised by the importation of 57 bags from Alicante, Spain. The present holdings appeared to be sufficient to cope with demand at a volume higher than the present level.

Orange Peel—Importation of 1,024 bags of Haitian peel relieved the supply situation substantially but full prices were paid at the source and chances for a material decline in spot quotations were said not to be too encouraging.

Soap—An arrival of 200 bales from Chile was noted and the market seemed well stocked for the current volume of consumer undertakings. Prices were steady.

Beans

Tonka—The market held very firm but new business was not very active as consumers seemed to have withdrawn from buying important quantities for the balance of this year. An arrival of 2 barrels from the primary market was reported.

Vanilla—The year in vanilla beans appears destined to close with prices in firm position and stocks hardly more than sufficient for comparatively small requirements. The market was free from much competition between dealers last week and values appeared to be definitely on the firm side at all times.

Berries

Cubeb—Stocks were building up in good shape. An importation of 155 bags from Singapore was noted last week. First costs curb the ability of dealers to return the item to normal price position and there is no unusual amount of competition possible at this time.

Saw Palmetto—The recent advance was well maintained and that despite the fact that there was not much sustaining demand coming from manufacturing consumers during the past week. Primary market prices were said to be definitely firm.

Flowers

Arnica—The market held only small stocks and those were retained mainly for the individual customers of those who had any in stock. Prices remained on a strictly nominal basis and were subject to confirmation most of the time.

Chamomile—The future of this article ties in definitely with the future of European activity in the export trade with this country. South America and Europe now contend for favor in supplying the major part of world requirements. Europe did very little this year.

Saffron—Not much demand for Spanish flowers prevailed last week. However, prices were fully maintained and in line with the firmness

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Areca nuts, powdered, 9c. per lb.

Other Articles

Nutmegs, West India, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, choice, 3½c. per lb.
Spanish, choice, ½c. per lb.
fancy, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buckthorn bark, natural, 8c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 14c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 4c. per lb.
January, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
293.9	293.9	294.4	255.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 6, 1946
New York

Amyris balsamifera oil, 10 drums: spurious.
Cardamoms, decorticated, 40 cases: filthy.
Cassia, 5,725 bales: insect infested.
Celery seed, 162 bags; filthy.
Chillies, 389 bags: insect infested; filthy.
Cod oil, 100 drums: decomposed.
Colloidal silver, 100 bottles: no adequate directions for use.
Coriander seed, 711 bags: live and dead insects.
Cumin seed, 400 bags: foreign seeds and other vegetable material.
Fennel seed, 160 bags: filthy.
Henbane, 62 bales: not official variety.
Liver, proteolysed, 1 parcel: not approved by U.S.P. Anti-anemia Advisory Board.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 43 drums: not properly labeled.
Olive oil, 500 tons: short volume.
Pepper, black, 910 bags: excess siftings and pickings.
Saccharin powder, 8 cases: contains lead.
Sage, 42 packages: not official variety.
Sesame seed, 300 bags: live insects.

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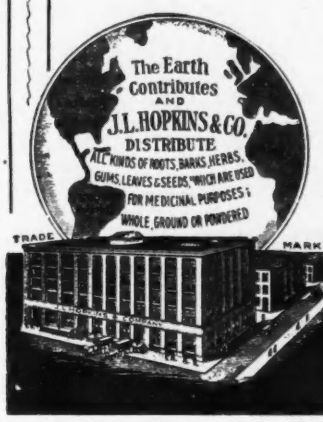
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prevailing in the primary market at the present time.

Gums

Asafetida—Undertones were steady. A fair call for powder was reported but interest in lump gum was not very great. Prices were well maintained throughout the period.

Benzoin—An arrival of 221 packages from Singapore was reported last week, restoring some balance between supply and demand. However, not all dealers have renewed their stocks yet. Prices remained inside at 90c. per pound.

Camphor—Japanese camphor recently sold by a government agency has, apparently, moved into consumer hands. At least, one prominent buyer by bid reported no goods in hand last week. Synthetic camphor continues to supply the bulk of domestic requirements. It may also be said that the government agency referred to had no Japanese BB camphor to sell and it is that grade in which plastics manufacturers would show an interest.

Gamboge—The spot supply was distinctly small and some of the usual suppliers are still unable to make any deliveries. A small lot of 4 cases was received here last week from Singapore.

Karaya—Demand is taking up stocks steadily and in good volume, contributing considerable strength to the general market undertone. Prices were well maintained in all directions.

Herbs and Leaves

Agrimony—An arrival of 2 bales from Portugal was reported last week. A domestic article usually supplies consumer requirements but there are 15 species of the botanic and 7 of them are found in this country. Sales have been made at 39c. per pound.

Belladonna—The year will end with stocks being quite the lowest for some years. Scarcity was hardly more a factor during the war than it is right now. Prices continued nominal and few dealers offered any.

Boldo—From Valparaiso, Chile, came 75 bales of this article which, of late, has brought 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Digitalis—The market was very quiet but it was also very firm. An arrival of 25 bales from Antwerp. Belgium, was reported.

Henbane—The steady appearance of replacement supplies in the ports of this country keeps trade needs well supplied and creates a firm price position. Last week, 173 bales reached here from Alexandria.

Rosemary—A quiet market found prices steady and without much competition. An arrival of 20 bags from Alicante, Spain, was noted.

Sage—Dalmation sage future arrivals were higher at 42c. to 43c. per pound. An import of 77 bags from Alicante, Spain, was reported.

Skullcap—N. F. herb was distinctly firm. Stocks were conservative and showed a first cost that curbed most tendency toward competition.

Thyme—All needs are filled on a prompt delivery basis and local reserves were reported to be substantial in size. Stocks of Spanish material were increased by the arrival of 34 bags from Alicante, Spain.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Detentions have reduced the supply of released goods on this market and have brought powdered merchandise to the higher level of 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Corn Silk—An arrival of 50 bales from Portugal will be welcome if the merchandise is released for consumption. The goods come to a high and generally firm spot market.

Ergot—More ergot arrived in bags last week; the quantity was 496 and it came from Portugal. From that country came 173 drums of ergot, which is the official U.S.P. packing. The goods reached a market steady in price and normal as to demand.

Lycopodium—Firm spot offerings were noted at $2.50 per pound and there seemed to be not too much interest in the article during the past week. Values were in firm price position, it was said.

Papain—Prices failed to advance further but the tendency was upward based on the availability of spot goods and the presence of a very good

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TRADE MARK

consuming request that seems unlikely to decrease at an early date.

Roots

Arrow—Demand keeps suppliers in hot water and only a substantial increase in importance can cool them off. Prices were firm to strong.

Goldenseal—Some tendency further to shade quotations in this very dull market was noted last week but pending more demand, sellers stood pat on the recently established price level.

Ipecac—The arrival of 25 packages of this article failed to ease the strong position held by prices during the past fortnight. The market was thoroughly maintained and was in line with the prices prevailing in the replacement market.

Squill—Demand for white squill continued seasonal and more active than is customary in the closing days of most years. Requirements were being met on a fairly prompt delivery basis.

Seeds

Anise—Of interest was the arrival of 97 bags of this item from Callao, Peru. Also, 102 bags reached here from Beyrouth, Lebanon. This adds two new sources of supply to this market. Mexican seed was lower at 44c. to 45c. per pound.

Caraway—The market was generally quiet. Stocks were plentiful but consumers seemed well stocked for requirements over a considerable future.

Cardamom—Prices were cabled at higher levels in India without spot quotations immediately reflecting the rise in replacement costs.

Celery—For once, the market was quiet and very steady, lacking price movement and free from unusual competition between sellers.

Cumin—To the list of supplying countries — Moroco, Cyprus, India, Persia, and Syria—was added Lebanon from which country came 160 bags of this seed last week.

Mustard—Dutch and Danish yellow seed are playing more and more a role in this market. Dutch seed was quoted at 22c. to 23c. per pound last week when 150 bags reached here from Holland.

Spices

Cassia — Market inactivity was something of a feature. Prices held generally steady despite the arrival of 996 bags of material from Hong Kong.

Cinnamon—Some Ceylon spice has reached this country but samples proved to be disappointing and informed quarters said the merchandise would not grade No. 2 as that grade is understood here.

Ginger—The market was relatively dull but prices held reasonably steady and sellers were disposed to await further developments in consumer requirements before changing prices further.

Nutmegs — December-January futures were higher at 82c. to 84c. per pound.

Paprika—Portuguese choice was higher at 46½c. to 47c. per pound; extra fancy, unchanged at 44c. to 45c. Spanish choice became 49c. to 50c.; fancy, 28½c. to 29c.

Pepper—Pepper that the government had held at 75c. per pound was sold under bids that ranged from about 55c. to slightly more than 60c. per pound. Spot pepper prices were down to 65c. to 66c. Nearby futures were quoted 55c. to 56c., and goods due in January were quoted at 52c. to 53c.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Influences sponsoring price changes in the essential oil market were primarily centered about the supply situations in the oils affected. Prices were advanced for geranium, mace, nutmeg, domestic pennyroyal, and rosemary, all of which have been in tight supply, although the situation in rosemary has been said to be improving. Reductions were reported in quotations for bois de rose, juniper berry, Spanish spike technical lavender, petitgrain, Bourbon and Haitian vetiver, and second grade ylang ylang, reflecting the improving availability of those oils. Trading in the market was not spectacularly good, but continued at a moderately high rate, with buyer interest holding fairly steady in the majority of the oils.

The Essential Oil Association's scientific section submitted specifications for oil of lemongrass, terpineol, terpinyl acetate, heliotropine, and oil of citronella to the group for adoption last week. The specifications will be included in the Essential Oil Association's Book of Standards, to be published after the adoption of a few more standards. Of particular interest was the development of a test for adulterants in oil of citronella Ceylon which is said to detect petroleum fractions in quantities exceeding one-fourth of one percent. A spokesman for the association said that it was hoped that the new test would be accepted as standard both nationally and internationally.

The import situation in essential oils continued to display gradual improvement. Last week there was a wide variety of oils arriving in the American market, and in a few cases the shipments were in particularly good volume, compared, that is, to the small quantities which had been the order of the day for so many years.

Activity in the aromatic chemicals section of the market was unretarded last week as producers were finding some basic materials easier to obtain and the outlook for future availability and production was decidedly more hopeful. Buyers were in the market for large quantities of most of the chemicals, and it was considered unlikely that there would be any cessation of interest until manufacturing consumers had recouped from the supply famine which had curtailed their production during the war.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, cns., 25c. per lb.
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms., 75c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, dist., cns., dms., 75c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, dom., cns., dms., 60c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, U.S.P., cns., dms., 37c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bois de rose oil, Brazil, cns., 5c. per lb.
Juniper oil, berry, dom., bots., 50c. per lb.
Lavender oil, Spanish spike, tech., cns., 85c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, cns., 25c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns., $3.50 per lb.
Haitian, cns., $2.50 per lb.
Ylang ylang oil, 2nd, bots., $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
224.5	224.5	226.3	221.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise — Chinese oil was being offered in a narrowed range last week as the majority of dealers were quoting prices between $1.25 and $1.50 per pound. Trading was primarily confined to the lower-priced oils, and it was reported that spot stocks were moving well. Supplies were generally good as the import rate was undiminished and the future supply position looked hopeful. Imports during the period under review totaled fifteen drums from Hong Kong.

Bois de Rose—The arrival of 130 drums of oil from Brazil during the previous week resulted in a lower quotation for this oil last week as a reduction of 5c. per pound was noted. The oil was quoted in a range extending from $5.25 to $6 per pound. Buyer interest was maintained at a high level, which had persisted throughout the recent period of short stocks and curtailed importation, and it was expected that there would be further improvement in the overall market picture during the next few weeks.

Cananga—Serious shortages which generally affect oils originating in the Dutch East Indies continued to hamper trading in this market last week, and there was little information available concerning either the situation at the source or the result of that situation regarding the availability of cananga oil. Natural oil was offered between $8 and $14 per pound, with prices firm and unchanged from previous levels. The arrival of three drums from the Dutch East Indies during the past week did not materially affect the market picture.

Citronella—Members of the Essential Oil Association went on record last week with the statement that in the future they will contract for oil of citronella Ceylon based on specifications arrived at by the scientific section of the association. It was said that the test for adulterants in oil of citronella Ceylon devised by the section is the most reliable known, and that this method will detect petroleum fractions in quantities exceeding one-fourth of one percent. The supply situation generally continued tight, although some advances had been made in import positions, and it was expected that further improvement would be forthcoming. Prices were firm at the previous levels. Imports during the period under review included thirty-five drums and two cases from Guatemala and fifty-eight drums from Java.

Eucalyptus—One higher quotation was forthcoming for 80-90 percent oil last week as a dealer advanced his price 5c. per pound to $1.45 per pound. This grade of oil was offered at prices ranging upward from $1.18 per pound. An important shipment of oil arrived from Australia, totaling 136 drums, almost four times the volume of imports during the period two weeks earlier which had marked the largest single shipment received in the American market for many months. Shortages persisted, however, and prices held firm. The improving import situation moved many dealers to believe that large stocks would be available in the not too distant future, and that trading would soon approach normalcy.

Geranium—In spite of the hopeful supply outlook in this oil, shortages were acute last week and an advance in prices was necessitated. Bourbon oil prices were increased 25c. per pound, establishing a range from $16.50 to $22 per pound. Stocks of Algerian oil were very tight, and Russian oil was reported to be absolutely unobtainable. All prices were very firm, and trading was limited by shortages. No imports were noted during the period under review.

Jasmine—Although shipments arriving from Italy last week amounted to only three cases of oil, hopes that regular supply from that source would develop were not diminished. Two weeks earlier, fifteen cases of Italian oil had entered the American market, and it was expected at that time that development of a steady flow from that primary market had begun. Shortages had hampered trading for such a prolonged period that the availability of small lots of oil did not sponsor a sudden burst of interest, but it was reported that inquiry had improved last week. Prices were firm and did not vary from those in effect.

Juniper — Retarded interest sponsored a reduction of 50c. per pound for berry oil last week, establishing a range from $6.00 to $8.50 per pound. No imports were reported during the period under review, but those shipments which had arrived in the American market during recent weeks had aroused only moderate interest and the stocks available were moving very slowly.

Lavender—Prices for Spanish spike technical oil were reduced 85c. per pound last week, with the oil being offered in a range from $1.25 to $2.50 per pound. Supplies of all types of oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Givaudan

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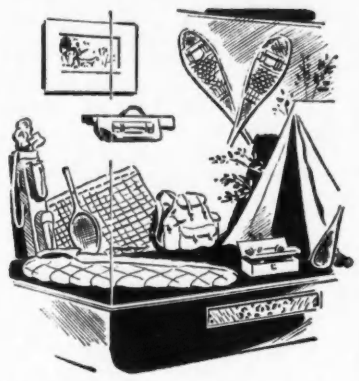

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A TEXTILE WORLD article describing
THE RESULTS of a mill survey on
MILDEW-PROOFING WANTS; also the
INDUSTRIAL AROMATICS issue of
THE GIVAUDANIAN, September-October,
FEATURING A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE by
PAUL B. MARSH AND MARY L. BUTLER on
"FUNGICIDAL ACTIVITY of Bisphenols as
MILDEW PREVENTIVES on Cotton Fabrics",
REPRINTED from the July 1946 issue of
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were measurably improved during recent weeks although no imports were noted during the period under review. Spanish spike was in a particularly good supply position, and buyer interest in all types was at a high level.

Lemongrass — Last week the Essential Oil Association adopted new specifications, prepared by its scientific section, for both East Indian and West Indian oil. Stocks of oil continued to arrive in the American market during the period under review, but trading was hampered by the necessity of making up the shortages which had persisted throughout the war years and during the first post-war year. Imports noted last week included nineteen drums from Brazil and two drums from Panama. Prices for oil from all sources were firm and did not vary from the levels in force earlier.

Mace—Prices for mace oil were advanced 75c. per pound last week in view of the serious shortages which made the materials practically unobtainable anywhere in the American market. Prices moved upward all along the line, ranging from $7.50 to $9.00 per pound. Buyer interest was at a fairly high pitch, but the inability of dealers to supply the material tended to cause disinterest among some important consumers. Imports have diminished to a dribble during successive recent weeks, and no imports were noted during the period under review.

Marjoram—Supplies continued restricted in this market last week as interest and activity were only moderate. Two drums were reported to have arrived from Spain, but the size of shipments which have been entering the American market have generally been small and the relief of the supply problems was considered by the majority of dealers to be a definitely future development. Prices, which had held steady to firm during recent weeks, were reported to be slightly firmer in view of the indefinite nature of the supply problem solution.

Nutmeg—Serious shortages in this market forced an increase of 75c. per pound last week as the oil was offered in a range from $7.50 to $9 per pound. Practically all dealers were forced to advance their quotations in view of the unrelieved supply situation, and trading was thoroughly restricted although many consumers were displaying an active interest. No imports were reported during the period under review, and there have been very few stocks arriving in the American market during recent weeks. All prices were definitely firm, and showed no tendency to ease.

Patchouli—The supply situation in this oil displayed continued improvement last week as ten cases were received in the American market from Singapore, and seven cases entered from the Straits Settlements. On the heels of the price reduction effected two weeks earlier, buyer interest was slightly more active, although some consumers continued to hold off in anticipation of further downward revisions as supplies improved. The majority of trading was confined to the lower-priced stocks, although some oil continued to be offered at $114 per pound. Prices were reported fairly steady with a tendency to ease.

Pennyroyal—Tight supply of both foreign and domestic oils forced an advance of 60c. per pound for domestic oil last week as quotations ranged from $3.85 to $3.95 per pound. Domestic oil was in a slightly better supply position than imported oil, but demand was far in excess of the amount of oil available, and there were reportedly no spot stocks to be had anywhere in the trade. No oil arrived in the American market during the period under review, and the few shipments which had arrived during recent weeks were very small in volume. Prices for foreign oil did not vary from the previous levels, but there was a definite tendency to firm to the breaking point.

Petitgrain—Improvement of supply continued to affect prices and trading last week although there were no imports reported. The brighter future and the moderately satisfactory present enabled dealers to offer the oil at a price 25c. per pound below the previous quotation, establishing a range from $3.60 to $4.75 per pound. Buyer interest underwent a slight upswing last week as the supply situation appeared to be definitely and irrevocably improved, and trading was reported to be active.

Rosemary—Prices for USP oil were

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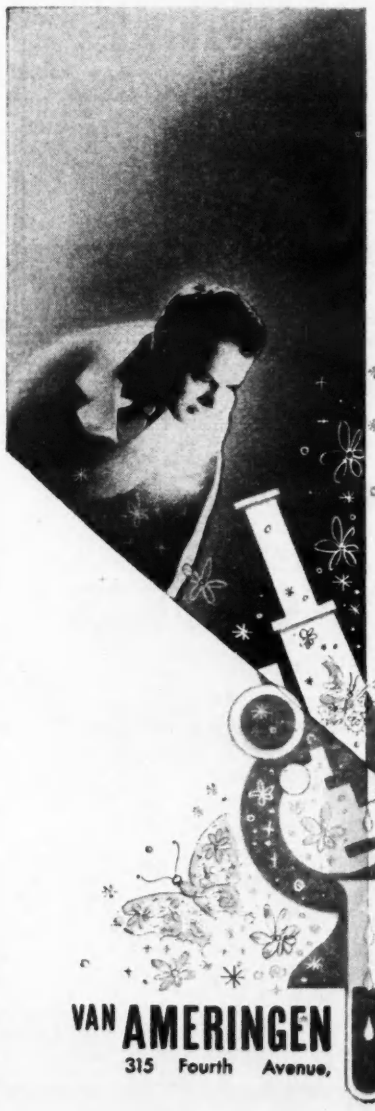

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advanced 37c. per pound last week as buyer interest exceeded supply by a good margin. The oil was offered in a range from $1.45 to $1.75 per pound, which was 5c. per pound above the inside price in the range in effect several weeks ago when one dealer reduced his quotation to $1.08 per pound. The supply position of the oil was reported to be undergoing gradual improvement, but there was little concrete evidence of a permanently established supply, and no imports were noted during the period under review. Prices generally were steady within the new range.

Thyme—A range was established for technical white thyme oil last week as a dealer quoted a price of 93c. per pound. The oil continued to be offered by another dealer at 75c. per pound. Narrow interest held trading to a low point, although sufficient business was transacted to hold prices for all types of oil steady. Imports during the period under review totaled twelve drums which arrived in the American market from Palestine.

Vetiver—Lower quotations were noted for both Bourbon and Haitian oil last week, although the majority of buyer interest continued to be concentrated in the latter. Bourbon prices were reduced $3.50 per pound establishing a range from $34.00 to $42.50 per pound; Haitian prices were lowered $2.50 per pound, resulting in a range from $29.50 to $35.00 per pound. It had been reported earlier that Bourbon oil was in a very tight position, and presumably that condition continued in spite of the fact that one dealer had been able to lower his price. Haitian oil was in an increasingly improving supply position, although during the past week no imports of that type oil were reported. Three drums of oil did enter the American market last week from Java.

Ylang Ylang—One dealer quoted a price of $9.50 per pound for second grade oil in bottles last week, $1.00 below the previous quotation. Prices in other grades were generally steady to firm as supplies were undergoing slow improvement and buyer interest was increasing steadily. Imports during recent weeks had been slightly more regular although the volume continued small. No oil arrived last week.

Essential Oil Ass'n

—Continued from page 7

containing 15 percent free SO_3 in a graduated, narrow neck Babcock bottle, 50cc capacity, cool in ice bath 10 minutes, keep bottle in ice bath and add 5cc of Oil Citronella Ceylon dropwise at such a rate that the bottle remains cold. Incline the bottle and rotate continuously during the addition, which should require about 5 minutes.

When no further reaction is apparent, remove from ice bath, bring slowly to room temperature with frequent but cautious shaking. Wash down neck with 3 or 4cc of fuming sulphuric acid. When no further reaction is aparent on shaking, shake vigorously for 30 seconds.

Place bottle in water bath and heat slowly to 60°C with frequent agitation. (Caution is required, as escaping gas may force some solution from bottle). Heat at 60-65°C for 15 minutes shaking the contents carefully but vigorously 8-10 times during this period. Remove from bath and without cooling, carefully add sulphuric acid (specific gravity about 1.84) until the bottle is about three-fourths full. Shake well.

No material should adhere to stem and sides at this point, cool to room temperature, add sulphuric acid (specific gravity about 1.84) until the level is about two-thirds up in neck of flask. Centrifuge 10 minutes at 1,200 revolutions per minute or stand over night and read, centrifuge an additional 10 minutes. Pure oil citronella Ceylon should have no readable separation.

Eric C. Kunz, president of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, chairman of the scientific section of the association, reviewed the work of the section during the past year. He said, in part:—

The members of the association have gone on record stating that they will contract for oil of citronella Ceylon in the future based on the Association's specifications. It will be clear to all of you that this is not an academic matter, as it not only provides us with a means of controlling what is purchased, but it also involves the tariff duties that are to be paid on raw materials.

During the coming year, the work on standards will be continued, and it is safe to say that after a few more standards will have been adopted, the first edition of the Essential Oil Association Standards Book will see the light of publication.

In addition to our work on standards during this past year, the scientific committee has worked closely with the revision committees of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. We have reviewed all of the monographs contained in the page proofs of the new U.S.P. XIII and N.F. VIII that affect our products.

In the case of the U.S.P., we have made recommendations for the monographs of expressed almond oil, anise oil, eucalyptol, lemon oil, peppermint oil, rose oil, rosemary oil, balsam tolu, cinnamon oil and clove oil. These changes refer generally to such proposals as a broadening of the limits for specific gravity or refractive index, or changes for solubilities, for instance.

We have further proposed that the solubility of the volatile oil be differentiated as pertaining to solubility, which is a descriptive and informative term, and solubility in alcohol, which refers to a standard test for purity.

In the case of peppermint oil and rosemary oil, the changes that we have proposed are much more drastic, as it is our belief that the solubility tests, as they now read, make it possible to expect the oils today on the market to meet the U.S.P. specifications. This is particularly true of rosemary, where there has been such a change in the origin of most of the oil coming to this country. Spanish oils rarely conform to U.S.P. solubility requirements, while Tunisian oils do. The solubility proposals are therefore of basic importance.

In the National Formulary, we have likewise proposed some general changes referring to the use of such terms as miscible and soluble, and have made proposals regarding anethol, oil of bergamot, balsam Copaiba, pineneedles, oleoresin ginger, orange flower oil, bitter orange oil, pimenta oil and santal oil.

Annual Meeting

Ray Schlotterer, managing director of the association, who presided at the meeting, announced that the annual meeting of the association will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, January 10.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The excellent supply and demand situation which had typified the petroleum derivatives market for so many successive weeks showed no tendency to vary during the period under review, and the pace at which the trade has been operating was generally expected to continue without material change. Price were moderately firm for the majority of the derivatives in reflection of the active buyer interest, and were particularly firm only for those items which were in poor supply, such as paraffin waxes and petrolatums. There were no price changes noted in any of the materials during the week.

Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products increased slightly in September, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Substantial increase in Oklahoma, East Texas, the Panhandle and Louisiana Gulf, were partly offset by decreases in Louisiana Inland and California. Total stocks increased 4,886,000 gallons during the month and amounted to 296,508,000 gallons on September 30, compared with 167,360,000 for September, 1945. Stocks of finished gasoline showed no material change, while stocks of distillate fuel oil increased about 8,000,000 barrels, stocks of residual fuel oil rose 5,800,000, and stocks of kerosene gained 1,800,000 barrels.

Imports during the past week included 31,808 barrels of diesel oil, 1,130,473 barrels of crude petroleum, and 948,104 barrels of fuel oil.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas — Activity in this section of the market was unretarded last week as buyer interest was maintained at a high level, and the majority of the products were in excellent supply. Prices were steady to firm at all major centers, and there were no variations reported anywhere in the country. It was expected that prices would hold well in view of the active interest and the ready availability of supplies.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Seasonal consumers supplied the only interest noted in this market last week, as inquiry from other buyers was negligible. The general tone of the market was routine, but there was sufficient activity to hold prices steady without change. Supplies were reported to be good at all points, and delivery on contract and the few spot transactions were regular and prompt.

Lacquer Diluent—The market last week was essentially the same as that which could be observed during the several weeks previous. Supplies were excellent, buyer interest was unabated, and the material was moving at a good rate and in large volume at most centers. Prices were steady to firm in reflection of the active interest, and no variations had been reported since the earlier changes had been effected at most points.

Mineral Spirits—Activity in this market fell slightly below that of allied markets, as the derivative was only in moderately good supply and buyer interest was reported barely fair. Prices were holding fairly steady at the levels which had been established during the widespread price changes affecting the derivatives market earlier, but it was felt that there was a slight tendency to weaken at some points.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Rubber Solvent—There was no change in the rapid activity of the market last week as buyers were clamoring for all the materials that producers were able to make available. Supplies were generally good at most points, but the demand was exceeding stocks by a good margin throughout the country. Fairly substantial shipments were being made against the majority of orders, and prices held steady to firm at the previous levels.

Stoddard Solvent — Prices were tending to firm in this market last week as demand exceeded supply by a small margin. Buyer interest gave no indication of lessening, and material was moving well both on contract and spot. Shipments were reported to be in fairly large volume on all orders and were maintained at a regular rate.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiry was excellent last week and the derivative was reported to be in good supply. Both contract and spot orders were being met with large shipments. Prices were steady and unchanged from the levels which were effected several weeks earlier when prices were advanced.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Despite a few remaining vestiges of industrial dislocation, materials in this section of the petroleum derivatives market were moving quite well. Particular interest was being displayed in rubber solvent and lacquer diluent.

Aromatic Solvents—Moderate interest, unchanged quotations.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Good business, prices holding.

Lacquer Diluent—Good inquiry, steady prices.

Mineral Spirits—Moderate trading, prices firming.

Rubber Solvent—Active interest, firm prices.

Stoddard Solvent—Moderate trading unchanged prices.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Good interest, steady quotations.

Los Angeles—Buying interest in all solvents and diluents continued to run high. Supplies were excellent.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—There was little variation noted in the market activity last week as buyer interest held at its previous moderately high level and the material was reported to be in fairly good supply. Shipments against earlier orders were well maintained, and shipments on spot were improved. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Heptane—Gradually improving supplies sponsored an increased buyer interest last week, with inquiries for future delivery taking a marked improvement. Deliveries on both contract and spot were well maintained. Prices held steady and did not vary from the previous levels.

Hexane—Supplies were good last week and delivery on all orders was prompt and in good volume. Inquiries for future delivery showed a slight improvement at many centers. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Pentanes—There was little activity in the market last week as contract consumers supplied the majority of interest. Stocks, other than those moving steadily to contract consumers, were generally arousing little interest, and prices were barely holding steady at the previous levels.

Propane—Although the urgency for obtaining fuel materials was diminished somewhat last week with the resumption of coal mining, there was little cessation of interest on the part of industrial consumers in this market. Supply was excellent, and substantial shipments were being made against all orders. Prices were firm but unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Market tone was generally firm as buyers were fairly active in interest. Offerings continued fairly steady.

Butane—Steady interest, fairly active market.

Heptane — Routine movement, unchanged prices.

Hexane — Moderate inquiry, steady quotations.

Octanes—Material moving fairly well, firm prices.

Pentanes—Active interest, firm quotations.

Propane—Moderate inquiry, firm prices.

Los Angeles—Inquiry for propane and butane remained excellent, and liberal supplies continued to be reported.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Contract orders were the only orders which producers could attempt to meet last week as the waxes were in short supply, and practically no spot stocks were available at any price. Shipments to consumers who had placed previous orders were maintained at a fairly good rate, but producers were admittedly far behind schedule. Prices held firm and without change.

Paraffin—The dullness of this market was unchanged last week as there was no material available to sponsor inquiry, and buyers had generally lost interest. Shipments were irregular and small at most centers, and prices were firming.

Petrolatums—Producers made slight advances into the pile of back orders which continued to face them during the past week, and it was generally felt that there was slight easing in the situation with an eventual return to normalcy at least within possibility. Some material was reported to be moving against fairly recent orders. Prices were very firm, but no advances were reported during the period under review.

White Mineral Oils—The improved supply situation which had begun to develop several weeks earlier showed further gains last week, resulting in increased buyer interest. Inquiry on spot was increased slightly, and movement against contract orders was well maintained. No price changes were reported although prices held firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Materials in this section of the petroleum derivatives market were moving well. Volume of available material was generally small.

Paraffin—Steady market, good tone.

Petrolatums—Moderate trading, firm quotations.

White Mineral Oils—Moderate interest, prices stable.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 30 totaled 227,693,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 225,119,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented an increase of 2,574,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,473,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 101,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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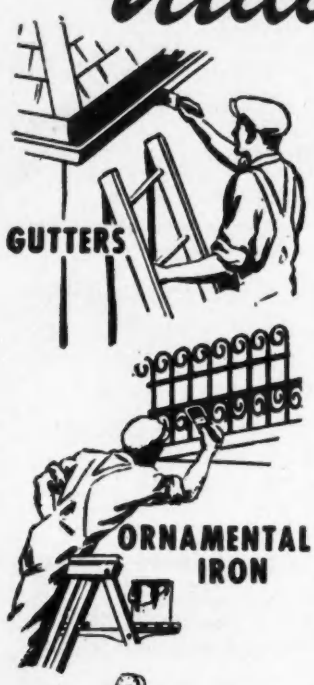

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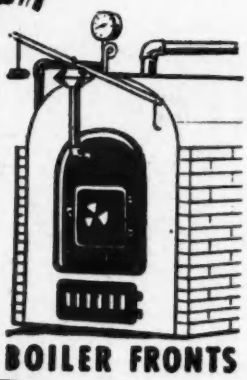

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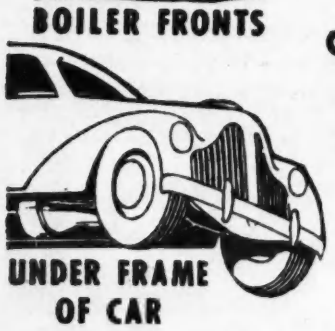

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Protective Coatings Materials

Approaching the end of the year, the protective coatings market quieted down as producers and distributors strived to arrive at possible stabilized price quotations and prospects of available materials with which to write their 1947 contracts. This job was a considerable one when considering the state of flux that most markets have been undergoing.

Indicative of how serious the lead shortage is in this country, the State Department announced that 450 tons of lend-lease pig lead, formerly destined for China but now in Rangoon, Burma, would shortly be returned to the U. S. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Although only a small amount when total tonnages are considered, this move indicates to what extent measures are being taken to alleviate the present shortage.

The naval stores industry last week was characterized by considerable activity in the rosin market and the continued unpredictable fluctuation of turpentine prices.

Looking collectively at the market last week, excellent demand continued unabated. The problem of how to distribute the available supplies remained. Generally, producers were distributing their stocks on a percentage basis to consumers and were partially sacrificing their export markets to fulfill domestic requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Titanium dioxide, rutile and anatase, 1c. per lb.
pigment base, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
162.9	162.9	155.7	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—Few developments were noted in the lead market last week as supply ran approximately twenty percent short of the excessive demand. Lead continued to be regarded as a scarce commodity as consumers were not able to obtain all that was necessary for their requirements.

Prospects of another price increase were in view last week as Mexican lead was advanced ¾c. per pound over the previous level of 10.25c. per pound. It was felt that an American advance would result but this was not certain as producers waited to see what results would be forthcoming. The New York price remained at 11.80c. per pound and the St. Louis price was 11.65c. per pound.

A moderate decline in lead output from domestic mines during October was recorded by the Bureau of Mines. October's output was 1,148 tons short of September's figure of 27,067 tons and was 2,287 tons less than the monthly average of 28,206 tons for the first six months of this year.

Zinc — The market was quiet last week with regard to new developments but was active in tone as good shipments were flowing to consumers. Inability to produce and refine all the zinc required because of the very large demand resulted in a continuance of the long standing backlog in orders. The price for prime western remained at 10.50c. per pound in East St. Louis.

Domestic mine production in October reached the highest level since January 1946 and slightly exceeded the 1945 average monthly output, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Total October production amounted to 51,958 tons which was 763 tons greater than the 1945 average monthly output.

Pigments

Lithopone—Small available supplies were distributed on a percentage basis to consumers as adequate stocks were extremely difficult to obtain. Demand continued to be good as the active needs of the paint industry for this commodity remained undiminished last week. The lack of lead necessary for the production of this commodity was the chief factor for the short supplies.

Titanium Dioxide—Effective December 15, prices of this commodity were advanced approximately 1c. per pound for anatase and rutile types and approximately ½c. per pound for pigment grades. The price schedule became:—Non-chalking rutile, 17½c. per pound for carlots; 17⅞c. for less carlots; plain, 15½c. per pound for carlots; 15⅞c. per pound for less carlots; barium base pigment, carlots, 6¼c. per pound; less carlots, 6⅝c. per pound; calcium base pigment, carlots, 6c. per pound; less carlots, 6⅜c. per pound; calcium rutile base, carlots, 6c. per pound; less carlots, 6⅜c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid.

White Lead — Maintaining its position of good demand and short supply, no relief was forthcoming in the white lead market last week. Available supplies were quickly consumed by the paint industry and no relief could be foreseen until a greater amount of lead is allocated for the production of this pigment.

Zinc Oxide—With plants operating at full capacity, zinc oxide continued to remain a difficult commodity to obtain. Reason for this was the very heavy demand being witnessed in the market. Stocks were consumed as quickly as they were produced and only a lessening of demand would improve the over-all supply picture. No price changes were received during the period under review .

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Black—October production of bone black amounted to 1,169 short tons, a decrease of 248 tons from September's total of 1,417 short tons, according to a Bureau of Census report. Stocks held at the end of October totaled 2,043 short tons compared with September's total of 1,745 short tons.

Carbon Black—As was reported in last week's issue, a new schedule of prices for channel black will go in effect January 1. This new schedule will reflect an advance of approximately ½c. per pound with the new prices becoming:—Compressed, beads, bulk, 6c. per pound for carlots; carlots in bags, 6.4c. per pound; less carlots in bags, delivered, 10¼c. per pound; uncompressed, regular, carlots in bags, 7.4c. per pound; less carlots in bags, delivered, 11¾c. per pound.

Chrome Colors—Production of C.P. chrome green in October was 257,000 pounds greater than the September total of 1,121,000 pounds. C.P. chrome yellow and orange produced in October was 3,163,000 pounds, compared with September production of 2,937,000 pounds. An increase of 111,000 pounds for molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) over the September aggregate of 329,000 pounds was also noted, according to a Bureau of Census report.

Iron Oxide — Good demand with small available stocks was again voiced by producers last week. Imports for the week from Spain amounted to 1,974 barrels while from England, 200 bags and 1,792 casks were received. These imports were

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: October

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in October, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $70,127,048. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—Oct.	$70,127,048	$35,112,612	$28,178,648	$20,755,548	$7,423,100	$6,835,788
Total, 10 mos.	688,596,908	353,311,350	233,290,520	92,971,618	60,541,550	62,820,054
1945—Oct.	57,540,413	31,017,695	20,820,454	15,977,434	4,843,020	5,702,264
Total, 10 mos.	550,716,663	259,844,547	234,437,206	178,185,103	56,252,103	56,434,910
1944—Oct.	53,587,348	24,481,486	23,610,865	18,049,703	5,561,162	5,495,017
Total, 10 mos.	526,197,088	252,679,894	221,379,837	165,978,759	55,401,078	52,137,357

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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eagerly received in order to replenish fast moving stocks.

Ocher—During the period under review, 350 bags of this commodity were received in American ports from South Africa.

Zinc Yellow — Production of zinc chromate (C.P.) in October showed a definite increase over the previous month's output. An increase of 56 short tons over September's total of 235 short tons was recorded, according to a Bureau of Census report.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate—Settling down after seventeen days of anxiety caused by the coal strike, this market evidenced good demand last week, but the supply situation was regarded as tight. Raw material shortages were the chief factors for the lack of supplies as acetic acid remained one of the materials in short supply, and the overall high demand for butyl limits the amount to be used in acetate production. Prices remained firm during the period under review.

Butyl Alcohol—Quieting down after the coal strike, this market assumed its previous attitude of being unable to cope with the large demand being voiced because of the lack of large enough stocks. Unlike many other markets, raw materials were not lacking but shortages were due to the lack of adequate production facilities necessary to turn out more supplies than most industry officials thought would be needed in the post-war period. Users of grain in natural fermentation production were benefited this year by a bountiful crop. However, lack of adequate stocks is not expected to change until some of the over-size demand begins to taper off. No price changes were received last week.

Dibutyl Phthlate — So scarce that some producers have withdrawn this commodity from production, dibutyl phthlate retained its glum outlook. Although demand was good to moderate, lack of raw materials forced production cuts and resulted in only very limited quantities being available for a percentage distribution among consumers. No price changes were reported during the period under review.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes — Continued high demand from the paint industry was in evidence again last week as producers tried to match this demand with the suppiles available. Excellent production continued but due to the large requirements, stocks fell slightly behind. It was thought that this high demand would continue well into next year. Prices remained firm during the period under review.

Chalk—Domestic production of this commodity was termed fair but the importation of foreign chalk was declared to be tight. Domestic interest was stated to be adequate enough to take care of all available supplies. Distributors were therefore faced with a delicate situation since export demand was also very large. Whether to direct all stocks toward domestic consumption or to divert a small percentage of these stocks to export trade in order to keep the export interest alive, was the problem faced by distributors.

During the past week, 250 bags of precipated chalk were received in home ports from England.

Talc—This market was beseiged with active interest as supplies were declared to be tight. Imports for the past week amounted to 1,160 bags from France.

Whiting — Received in American ports during the period under review were 3,000 bags of this commodity, all of which arrived from Belgium.

Driers and Flatteners

Napthenates—Sudden end of the coal strike brought the napthenate market back to normal last week as good production was resumed and followed the pattern of previous weeks. Demand was declared to be good with adequate stocks available for the necessary requirements. Raw materials were also in good supply. Price changes were not forthcoming last week but it was possible that changes would occur by the first of the year.

Resinates—Demand was good last week but producers expressed difficulty about supplying consumers with adequate supplies of precipated resinate stocks. One producer declared shipments to be about one month behind schedule. Fused resinate stocks were declared to be in good

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: October

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for October, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for Octboer, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,986,841	$134,004

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	5,815,309	$472,713
casein-bound	215,208	13,602
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*196,710	260,800
Dry-powder form	567,444	52,201
glue-bound	312,973	16,737

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
*Hotwater	.....	.....
*Coldwater	.....	.....

Sales of these products for October, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	October 1946	October 1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,986,841	1,008,756
value.	$134,904	$68,096
Coldwater paints.value.	$816,053	$470,214
*Calcimines .....lbs.	.....	1,672,320
value.	.....	$78,039

* Unavailable.

supply with no backlog of orders existing. Prices were firm last week but it was thought that a price change would be effected around the first of the year.

Stearates—Although continued hope was being held out for increased stearate production in the not too distant future, no relief was forthcoming last week. Demand continued to be on the overwhelming side but stocks were far below requirements.

Producers were hopeful of securing large amounts of raw materials—the present chief factor for curtailed production—but as to when this would come about, no one seemed desirable of prophesizing. No price changes were reported during the past week.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Though this gum continued to be a high priced commodity, whenever spot stocks were available they were quickly purchased by consumers in dire need of this natural resin. Slightly relieving the tight supply situation last week were shipments received in American ports totaling 673 bags. This entire amount was received from the Phillipines.

Dammar—Good demand and buyer interest continued to be evidenced in this market as the industry strived to return trade to its prewar levels. Shipments which were extremely scarce at the end of the war, have increased considerably with probably the largest amount in quite some time being received last week. A total of 326 cases and 1,305 bags of dammar were received in home ports last week from Singapore.

Shellac—This market was declared to be easy last week as consumers tried to force prices down. Consumers were reluctant to purchase sizeable amounts of this commodity at the high prices being asked with a resulting lessening of interest forcing a quiet and easy market. Prices in India were reported to have dropped slightly, but a resulting price change in American markets has not been witnessed as yet. Previously curtailed by the OPA from purchasing stocks at a price greater than the established price, the shellac industry was caught unprepared when decontrol was effected since stocks at any price were urgently needed. Now it was a question of how much time would elapse before prices could be returned to a normal level.

Imports for the past week consisted of ten cases of buttonlac, twenty cases of shellac, and fifteen bags of sticklac.

Yacca Gum—Erratic in shipments, 230 bags of yacca gum were received in American ports from Australia during the period under review.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Accentuated by both a heavy export demand and an increased domestic demand, the market was firmer last week as increased

prices reflected the active trading that took place. Increasing the third quarter export quota by 50,000 drums and the slow return to normal of the soap industry has provided a sudden outlet for stocks that have been backing up on producers for some weeks. It was thought the increased trading would possibly result in a depletion of stocks, but with prophecies of favorable increased production next year, producers and distributors were not overly worried about future supplies. Actually, probable production in 1947 is expected to be so great, it was felt that a larger export field would be needed to dispose of stocks.

Turpentine—Speculation as to what the final price for turpentine would be continued last week as price fluctuations were again noted. Although serious damage may already have been inflicted upon the industry by the price reached soon after decontrol, producers and distributors alike were striving to keep the price down—around $1.25 per gallon—in order to keep consumers interested in turpentine rather than in a lower priced inferior substitute.

Although demand has tapered off, more than enough interest was maintained to absorb what few stocks were available as reports of short supplies in both New York and the South were registered last week.

Glues and Binders

Bones—Good shipments of this material were reported to have been received in American ports last week. A total of 10,428 bags were received from the Argentine.

Glue — The restrictions previously placed on hide glue stock by the CPA to insure the largest possible stock of high grade glue for special purposes were revoked December 5. Officials declared that with animal slaughter at its present level, these restrictions were no longer required.

Total production of both hide and bone glue for August was 2,050,122 pounds greater than the September aggregate of 8.773,851 pounds, according to a Bureau of Census report. However, this remained 1,426,715 pounds less than the total for the same period in 1945. Largest increase was in hide glue production with 5,752,033 pounds produced in October compared with September's total of 4,638,-950 pounds.

From Brazil and Chile came 1,159 bags of glue during the period under review. Imports of gluestock reaching this country from Colombia and Havana amounted to 39 bags, 624 bales and 1,125 rolls.

Casein—Stocks continued to remain extremely short and prices were reported to be firm. Prospects of increased supplies from the Argentine were dimmed last week as it was rumored that negotiations between the Argentine goevrnment and its local producers have once again broken down. Only a few weeks previous when it was reported that an agreement had been reached, fairly good shipments were reported to have been moved. However, latest rumors declare that the government agency has reverted back to its previous price schedule with the undesireable result that farmers are withholding their stocks once again. Uncertainty again clouds the casein market with no indications of when the situation will be clarified.

Meanwhile, demand for domestic production was large with but few stocks available. Estimated production in October amounted to 920,000 pounds which was almost twice the amount produced in October of the previous year, but was 105,000 pounds less than the September output, according to a Department of Agriculture report.

Imports for the past week amounted to 1,021 bags of this commodity, all of which arrived from Argentina.

Neville Offers New Synthetic Resin

The Neville Company, manufacturer of synthetic resins, Pittsburgh, announces "Nevillac RT," an oil-reactive, fortifying type resin, which the company claims extends drying oils 50 to 100 percent without impairing film strength, durability or adhesion. Properties and functions of the new product are described at length in a booklet which is available on request to the company.

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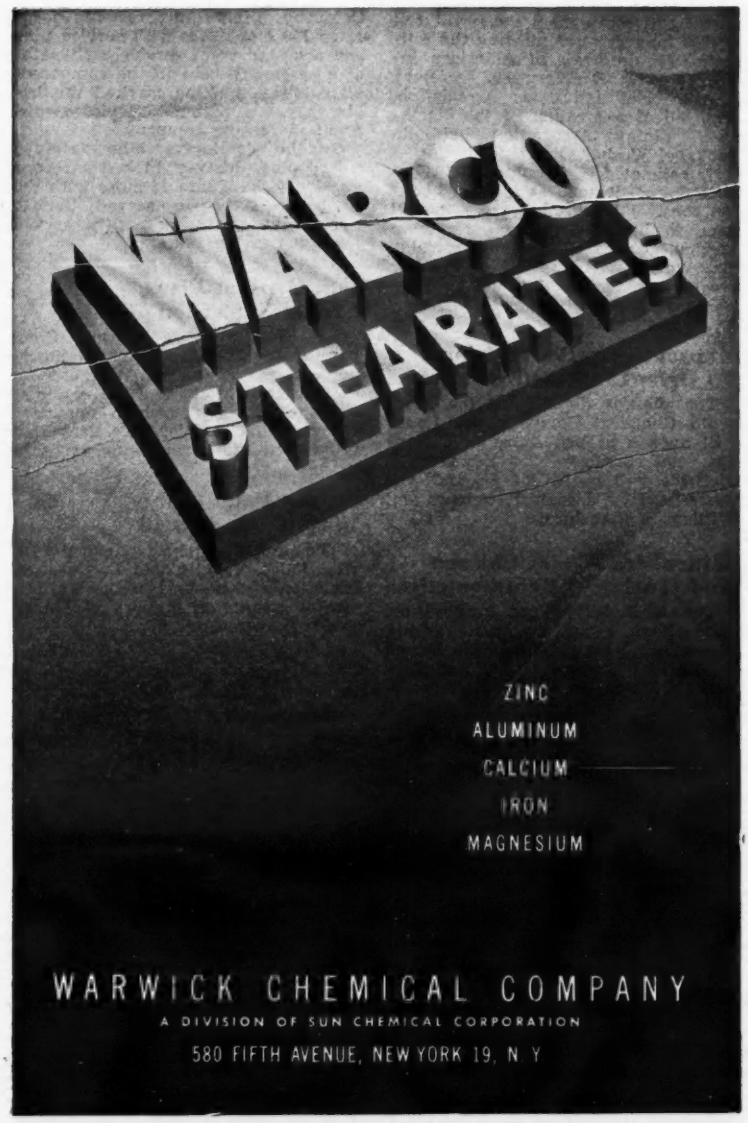

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Valspar Directors Reply to Criticism

The management of the Valspar Corporation, particularly Thurlow J. Campbell, president, is charged with disregard for the interests of the common stockholders in a communication sent to stockholders, November 1, by Thomas A. Bruder, Philadelphia, who sets out that he and his immediate family are the largest investors in stock of the corporation, holding 2.65 percent of the total number of shares.

Mr. Bruder's charges have been replied to by the board of directors of the Valspar Corporation in a letter to the stockholders, December 5. Pertinent points of the two communications are compared here:—

Mr. Bruder Says:—

Just a short time ago, in fact on September 10, 1946, Campbell exercised an option to purchase at $1 per share 26,000 shares of our common stock. The proceeds to the company will be $26,000. The profit to Campbell, taking the closing quotation on our common stock on the New York Curb on October 26, 1946, is approximately $260,000. This option deal, which originally was entered into back in 1935, when an option to purchase 20,000 shares of stock was granted Campbell (later increased to 26,000 shares at no increase in price) was never submitted to the stockholders of our company for ratification or approval.

Campbell has a contract under which he is to receive 5 percent of the net profit our company may realize over $375,000. We stockholders were never advised of the existence of this arrangement in any proxy statement or annual report to stockholders ever submitted by Campbell. Let us compare the reward that Campbell has received and will receive in 1946 with the reward to all of the common stockholders in this enterprise. Reward to Campbell:—Salary, $40,000; profit [?] on stock option on basis of last sale on October 26, 1946, $260,000; dividend on 26,000 shares of common stock, $6,500; director's fees unknown; 5 percent profit on net over $375,000, unknown; total minimum reward to Campbell in 1946, $306,500. Total reward to all common stockholders (including Campbell) in 1946 on basis of dividend of 25 cents per share, approximately $111,500.

You certainly know that for many years past there has been a seller's market for paint and allied products, and that not too great effort was required on the part of any management to conduct a reasonably profitable venture. In that connection, I might add that our company has shown the smallest increase in gross sales over a ten-year period of any of the major paint companies, whose figures are available to me.

Valspar Directors Say:—

Mr. Campbell's employment contract dated October 2, 1935, which included the stock option, was unanimously ratified by the trustees of the voting trust with whom the stock of the corporation had been deposited and who possessed the sole right to vote the stock.

The "bonus arrangement" was part of Mr. Campbell's renewed contract made on December 1, 1937. That contract was approved by the directors, among whom were two of the three trustees of the stock voting trust: formal ratification by the trustees was considered unnecessary. The second renewal was considered within the discretion of the management hence specific ratification by the stockholders was unnecessary.

The stockholders have been fully informed of the existence of the stock option in every annual report and every proxy statement sent to them since the voting trust expired. There has been no occasion to refer to the "bonus arrangement" in the annual reports and proxy statements inasmuch as, to date, no "bonus" has ever been paid to Mr. Campbell.

The corporation's employment contracts with Mr. Campbell have proven distinctly beneficial to all stockholders. We believe that the sound judgment of the directors in signing Mr. Campbell to a contract has been amply borne out by his achievements in the past ten years. The record shows that, during the six years prior to Mr. Campbell's employment, your company sustained a total loss of $4,593,894.26 after Federal income taxes. Under Mr. Campbell's management, your company, over a period of ten years and ten months, has produced a total net profit, after taxes, of $2,587,872.82. Valspar's profit per dollar of net worth was the highest of nine of the leading paint companies for the period from 1936 up to and including 1945. At the same time, the net worth of your corporation has increased from $831,415 to $2,165,516 as of September, 1946.

Wormser Sees 1947 Lead Supply Short

The domestic supply of lead, both mined and scrap, next year will fall 255,000 tons short of meeting the estimated requirements of American industry, Felix E. Wormser, secretary of the Lead Industries Association, reported at a meeting of the Northwest Mining Association held in Spokane, Wash.

He estimated U. S. output in 1947 at 800,000, and demand as at least 1,055,000 tons, and said that the gap will have to be filled by imports from Mexico, Canada, Peru and Australia. Mr. Wormser stressed the need for greater mine production and exploration in the United States.

Monsanto Plastics Division To Open Cincinnati Office

The plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will open a branch office in Cincinnati on January 1. Edward T. McBride will be in charge, and will be assisted by Joseph T. Demers and William S. Blanchard.

Wittenberg Names Chicago And Cincinnati Representatives

The A. J. Wittenberg Corporation, natural gums and synthetic resins, New York, has appointed the Daniel G. Hereley Company as its Chicago representative, and the Greenwald-Bertemas Company as Cincinnati representative.

Newport Industries Names Atlanta Representative

Newport Industries Inc., paint products manufacturer, New York, has appointed the Southern States Chemical Company, Atlanta, as its representative in the Atlanta territory and parts of North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Spar-Tex Elects Peterson

John A. Peterson has been elected executive vice-president of the Spar-Tex Corporation, paint manufacturer, New York. He will take charge of the national distribution of all Spar-Tex products.

Minnesota Paint Firm Awards Service Pins

The Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis, recently decorated 150 employees with service pins and awarded them service certificates at a ceremony held in the company's plant. The meeting marked the beginning of a national service award program for the company.

Of the employees who received award pins, thirty-eight had a record of twenty-five years or more with the company; sixty-two served ten to twenty-five years, and fifty served from five to ten years.

U.S. Gypsum Plans Capital Expansion

The United States Gypsum Company plans to offer common stockholders one new common share for each three held at $60 a share, and to use the proceeds to help finance a contemplated $42,000,000 plant improvement and construction program.

Detroit Paint Club Plans Party Jan. 18

The annual January frolic of the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held in the Wardell-Sheraton hotel on January 18. Female guests may be invited.

Trade Briefs

Keystone Varnish Company, Chicago, plans a "substantial" increase in its 1947 advertising budget, according to D. C. Arnold, president.

Plastics division of the American Cyanamid Company has issued a bulletin on the use of 'Laminac' resin as a sealant for porous metal castings which must be pressure tight. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing the American Cyanamid Company, Plastic division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has prepared a large scale chart entitled "Vapor Pressure of Twelve Four-Carbon-Atom Hydrocarbons," which will be sent free of charge upon request to the company's chemical products department.

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 7

strike in the City of New York, which, under the terms of the contract, cannot be classed as an excusable cause for remission of such liquidated damages as may accrue."

The comptroller finally observed that, under this contract with the United States, the right to full performance in accordance with the strict letter of the agreement in question is vested in the government and that "no officer or employee of the government has authority to modify such terms, except in the interest of the government." He presumably felt that a modification of the agreement either by way of extending the delivery date or waiving the liquidated damages was not "in the interest of the government," therefore, concluding that the seller must either deliver on time, notwithstanding the trucking strike, or pay the liquidated damages provided for in the agreement.

Considerations Not Obligatory

The decision of the comptroller might appear unreasonable and inequitable. Had this been a private commercial transaction, not involving the government as a buyer, the buyer might have taken into consideration the exigencies of the situation and extended the seller's delivery date without insisting on liquidated damages. The point is, however, that the private buyer, like the government in this case, is not required to be considerate. Comptroller Warren's ruling is technically the correct law on the subject and applies equally to private as well as governmental sales agreements.

The Comptroller-General's ruling in the case, affords us a timely reminder of the extreme importance for the inclusion in sales agreements of an express provision covering delays owing to strikes and stoppages. Sellers might well re-examinine their sales contract to make absolutely certain that there is full coverage in case of strikes and stoppages.

In this day and age, it will probably be the comparative few who do not have a specific provision in their sales contract which excuses or postpones delay in delivery date owing to strikes or stoppages. As a matter of fact, such a clause is an absolute must in every sales transaction. For one thing, as Comptroller-General Warren points out, in the absence of such a "force majeure" clause, the law will not deem a strike or a stoppage as equivalent to an act of God so as to extend or excuse non-delivery on the agreed date. In this connection, one should make certain that such a clause is sufficiently broad and inclusive to permit of a construction which would not limit the effect of the clause to strikes or stoppages within the seller's own plant or among its own employees. The coverage should extend to all strikes or stoppages, so that those outside of the employer's own business, such as the New York trucking strike would be included. And unless such a clause be contained in the sales contract, the seller might well find himself in the same position in which the seller was in the reported case where the buyer can force him to his agreed schedule of delivery and recover damages resulting from the delay in delivery even though such delay be caused by unforeseen and uncontrolled circumstances, such as an outside strike or stoppage.

All Agreements Affected

It is safe to assume that, where the sales transaction is formalized by a written agreement, the parties will include a "force majeure" clause which, in detailing the acts that will excuse or postpone delivery, will list strikes and stoppages. However, most sales are not preceded by formal written agreements but are instead represented by printed sales order forms. Here there may be a tendency to overlook the importance of a strike clause. It may, therefore, be propitious to re-examine the printed sales form and include a strike clause in it, if one does not appear there already.

To cover the situation completely, it should be borne in mind that the problem posed by the reported case, goes beyond mere sales agreements. Strikes and stoppages may affect all sorts of agreements beside sales contracts, making the obligation of one of the parties to the agreement impossible of strict performance in accordance with its terms. The need for strike coverage is equally important here as it is in a sales agreement. And in the absence of a strike clause, the party to the agreement who cannot perform because of a strike or stoppage may readily be in the same predicament as the seller in the reported case.

---

[1] In re: Consolidated Business Systems—Comp. Gen. Dec. B-61137, October 29, 1946.

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BARBER GILSONITE adds many valuable characteristics to blends, such as lustre, hardness, high melt point, high dielectric properties, acid and alkali resistance, film tenacity, increased wax-tolerance.
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AHCO PRODUCTS
METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE
METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility
* Trade mark of C&CCL

BUTYL STEARATE
BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

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CHLORINATED PARAFFIN

4,500,000 pounds approximately 42% Chlorine
140,000 pounds approximately 70% Chlorine

Chlorinated paraffin is similar in most physical respects to liquid petroleum or petroleum wax. The 42% material is in liquid form and the 70% in dry form. The presence of chlorine causes it to be fire resistant or flame retardant. It may be used for water and flame-proofing of canvas, gypsum or fiberboard; as a liquid coolant for transformers and as a substitute for paraffin in insulating electric wires. It is also used in the manufacture of lubricating greases and cutting oil.

PACKAGING: The 42% material is put up in 55 gallon iron drums, and the 70% is packed in wooden barrels or cartons.

MINIMUM QUANTITIES: Approximately 5,000 pounds in drums, barrels or cartons.

The material is available for sale at the following War Assets Administration regional offices in these approximate quantities in pounds:

	70%*	42%*
ATLANTA	—	7,075
BIRMINGHAM	—	2,810,836
CLEVELAND	29,150	—
DETROIT	—	96,267
KANSAS CITY	—	193,725
NASHVILLE	—	11,875
NEW YORK	113,845	171,771
RICHMOND	—	235,300
FT. DOUGLAS, VT.	—	360,600
SAN FRANCISCO	—	709,245
	142,995	4,596,634

*Approximate only. Subject to normal storage losses.

★ ★ ★

This material is offered "as is" subject to the right of inspection by the prospective purchaser at its locations. No warranty is or will be made except as to title. Bids to purchase all or any part of the above material F.O.B. location will be ACCEPTED UNTIL NOON JANUARY 15, 1947 by the regional offices listed above. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all bids; or to make awards in whole or in part; or to extend the period of sale. Material subject to withdrawal prior to contract.

★ ★ ★

RESERVE FOR PRIORITY CLAIMANTS

The fair price for priority claimants will be set at the time of opening of all bids and will be the lowest price at which material will be awarded to a non-priority bidder. Bids of priority claimants, including Certified Veterans of World War II will be filled at this fair price. Federal agencies have had opportunity to fulfill their needs.

Veterans of World War II should apply to their nearest War Assets Administration certifying office for certification. The case number and the date shown on the certification and the location of the certifying office must be stated in a veteran's offer to purchase.

Mark your envelope "BID TO PURCHASE CHLORINATED PARAFFIN NSP 2002"

Address it to any regional office having the inventory.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

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Electrolytic Manganese Production Described

OPD Washington Bureau

Stockpiles of manganese ores acquired by the Metals Reserve Company at three western localities are suitable for the production of electrolytic manganese by a Bureau of Mines process developed in recent years, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau, has announced.

In tests at the bureau's pilot plant at Boulder City, Nev., electrolytic manganese was produced from representative samples of government-owned manganese ores stockpiled at Deming, N. Mex., and Cushman, Ark., and at Philipsburg, Mont., Dr. Sayers stated.

Although some differences were reported in the results from the three ores, electrolytic manganese was made successfully from each by the standard methods of roasting, leaching, purification, and electrolysis, according to a bureau publication describing the Boulder City experiments.

Prepared by J. H. Jacobs and H. C. Fuller, metallurgists at the Boulder City pilot plant, the publication contains detailed information on the various steps in the production of electrolytic manganese from a 270-long-ton sample of ore from the Cushman, Ark., stockpile, and 250-long-ton samples from each of the other stockpiles at Deming, N. Mex., and Philipsburg, Mont.

A copy of the publication, Report of Investigations 3931, "Pilot-Plant Production of Electrolytic Manganese from Manganese Ores From Metals Reserve Stockpiles at Deming, N. Mex., Cushman, Ark., and Philipsburg, Mont.," may be obtained free by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Shaeffer Resigns as Malone Bronze Works Vice-Pres.

H. R. Shaeffer has resigned as vice-president in charge of sales for the Malone Bronze Powder Works, effective January 1, after which his future plans will be announced, he stated last week.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Zinc resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.13 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.48 - .49
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
Barium pigment, works, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		Pac. coast
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.08¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works.	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 68%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23¾- —
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.43 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.46½- .49
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29¼- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20 - .21½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Dec. 2 issue of OPD.

Asphalt Inst. Elects Barbour President

C. Wayne Barbour, of the Allied Materials Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected president and chairman of the executive committee of the Asphalt Institute at the annual meeting held last week.

Metals Disintegrating Buys WAA Surplus Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

Sale of an Elizabeth, N. J., surplus war plant to Metals Disintegrating Company for $65,000 cash has been approved by War Assets Administration. The purchaser operated the plant during the war for the production of critical metal powders. The sale includes a main production building and accessory structures built on about two acres of land owned by the wartime lessee.

Trade Briefs

Western States Lacquer Corporation, Los Angeles, will construct a new factory building in that city at a cost of $192,000.

Aluminum Ore Company, subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America, announces that its alumina and fluoride products will be marketed under the "Alcoa" trade name and trademark, effective January 1.

Cities Service Gas Company, subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, New York, has asked the Federal Power Commission for permission to construct an additional twenty-six-inch pipeline from the Hugoton gas fields in Kansas to Kansas City, Mo.

SICO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
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Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
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Red Lake C Toners
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Although consuming inquiry for oils and fats was not as keen as in previous weeks, the market generally remained on a steady basis. The volume of sales was reported as moderate with consumers operating in a hand to mouth manner. The feature of the market was the sharp advance in copra following the cancellation of the agreement with the Philippine government for the purchase of the copra production in the Islands by the United States government at a fixed price. Copra prices were boosted $70 to $75 per ton and sales were reported at $195 per ton, c.i.f. Atlantic ports and $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. The Philippine market was reported strong with shipments held above $200 per ton. Considerable trading was reported for foreign account which, it was pointed out may reduce copra imports into the United States during the first half of next year, as compared with same period in 1946. Heavy trading in crude coconut oil was reported on the basis of 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills against copra purchased well below the current advance.

Oilmeals continued easy and further declines in quotations were noted in cottonseed, linseed, peanut and soybean meals. Offerings were liberal with no takers. Firm bids could have shaded asking prices for nearby and future shipments.

Some business in linseed oil for future delivery was reported at slightly below quotations for prompt delivery. Offerings at the lower levels were promptly taken.

Cottonseed Oil

There was a noticeable let down in the trading in crude cottonseed oil last week, though the market held generally steady at 27c. per pound, tankcars, mills. Sales were reported scattered at this figure—for shipment up to next March. While demand subsided, offerings were light and reports from the South indicated that more than 90 percent of this season's oil production has been sold.

Refined oil was in moderate request, with offerings scarce and supplies moving into consuming channels against former contracts.

Trading in refined bleachable oil futures continued limited on the New York Produce Exchange. Offerings were scanty.

Cotton crop was estimated at 8,482,000 bales as of December 1, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and is about 5,000 bales less than the November 1 forecast, and 5.9c. percent less than the 1945 production of 9,015,000 bales. The 1935-44 average is 12,553,000 bales.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, December 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	..	..	..	27¼ bid
January	..	..	..	27 bid
March	1	26½	26½	26 bid
May	2	25	25	25½ bid
July	2	24	24	24½@25
September	..	..	..	22½ ask
October	..	..	..	19¾ ask
November	..	..	..	20 ask

Total sales, 5 contracts.
Crude oil sales at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southern mills.

Memphis, Dec. 12.—Scattered tankcars of crude cottonseed oil sold at 27c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Valley. Demand for cottonseed meal light. Soybean meal inquiry slighty better, and there may be some reaction upward.

Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry was fairly active last week for prompt and forward delivery. Offerings were light, though it was reported that sales were made at 34.4c. and 34½c. per pound, tankcars for nearby and forward delivery. It also was intimated that additional business would have been transacted at the same levels, if the oil was available. The trade awaited the allocation of 9,976 tons of Argentine oil which arrived at New York on the S.S. Bernuth last week. A steady request was noted for oil against former contracts. Supplies on the spot were light and well held.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—There was little oil for sale in the market and demand was brisk. Crushers reported scattered small lot sales during the week at 35c. a pound in zone 1. Forward oil demand was just as active and offerings were scanty. Prices quoted for April forward were at 34.1c. per pound but little or no business was reported. Latest crusher estimates indicated that Northwest mills will run out of seed by the last week in March and it is reported that production is already falling off in anticipation of the complete shutdown. Some of the larger mills, equipped to crush either flax or beans, are said to be making a switch from flaxseed to beans at the present time. It is extremely difficult to make any estimate of oil production but it appears to be around 65% of capacity at the moment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	6,360,000	6,660,000
Since Sept. 1	91,140,000	103,168,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts increased at western terminals last week. Demand continued to exceed offerings of seed. Sales were fairly active at $7.25 per bushel, f.o.b. for spot and forward delivery.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—Flaxseed arrivals picked up somewhat for the week and crusher buyers continued avid for anything available in the spot and to arrive at the $7.25 price. It is yet too early to make predictions about the 1947 acreage but outlook at the moment is good, as evidenced by a steady country interest in seed flax. Constant rumors about a $5.50 support price are received in the Northwest and it was understood that Washington experts are working on the problem. Local analysts indicated that a $5.50 base price would encourage heavy plantings of flaxseed this season, probably sufficient to relieve the oil shortage next year.

Bushels—	Receipts 1946-47	Receipts 1945-46	Shipments 1946-47	Shipments 1945-46
This week	227,800	264,000	54,400	73,500
Since Sept. 1.	8,642,000	15,963,000	4,087,000	2,785,500

Flaxseed was quoted at $7.25 per bushel for spot delivery at Minneapolis and Duluth.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 13.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply of flaxseed was not reported.

London, Dec. 13.—Linseed oil, spot, quoted at 135s. per 112 pounds.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Demand continued to exceed the supply. Prices were firm and sales were subject to the price on the date of shipment. Production was sold up and trading was restricted to regular customers.

Coconut—Trading in crude oil of considerable volume was reported at about 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Gulf points for prompt and nearby shipment. Market on the Pacific coast was steady and unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, January-March shipment. Copra prices were sharply advanced following the action of the United States government in canceling the agreement with the Philippine government to purchase the copra production at a fixed price. While the agreement was in effect the price of copra was $110.20 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and $116.20 per ton, Atlantic coast ports. Since the agreement was cancelled, priced soared to $190 and $195 per ton, c.i.f. Atlantic coast, at which sales were reported. Trading also was transacted at $180 and $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Offerings were reported light

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, refined, 3c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, ref., 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, ref., 2c. per lb.
Copra, Pacific Coast, $70 per ton.
Copra, Atlantic Coast, $74 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Montan wax, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cottonseed meal, $5 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oleo oil, 4c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $7.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
282.6	285.3	283.0	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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1010	Less than 2	195°F Minimum	1 to 1½ NPA	None
700	Maximum 5	197°F Minimum	2 to 2½ NPA	None
500	5 to 10	192°F Minimum	2½ to 3 NPA	None
400	5 to 10	192°F Minimum	4 to 5½ NPA	None
200	5 to 10	192°F Minimum	Brown-Black	None
100	5 to 8	196°F Minimum	Black	None

* At atmospheric temperature

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and the market was firmer. Crude oil sold at 27½c. tankcars, f.o.b. mill, an advance of ½c. per pound. Refined oil was scarce and nominal at 32c., same basis.

Oiticica — Trading was confined to small lots in drums on the spot at former levels. Supplies here were scarce, as the bulk of arrivals of late were delivered against former contracts. Preliminary reports from Brazil stated that the new crop may be from 25 to 50 percent smaller than the 1946 production.

Olive—Offerings of edible oil on the spot were freer, and, with reduced buying interest, the market was slightly easier. Prices were quoted from $8 to $8.50 per gallon, in drums, depending upon quality. Imports totaled 1,077 drums at New York from Spain and Syria and 500 cases from Italy last week. This oil was consigned against the recent soybean oil quota.

Peanut — Considerable trading in crude oil was consummated at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, mills, for January-March shipment, with the production for January sold up. Crushers were reported operating at capacity. Refiners reduced bids to 27c., with offerings held at ½c. higher. Department of Comemrce added shelled and unshelled peanuts to the list of controlled exports, effective December 18. The Department pointed out that the extreme scarcity of oils and fats led foreign buyers to attempt large purchases at this source, so that the establishment of controls has become mandatory.

Rapeseed—Bids for the sale of 860 tons of rapeseed oil were closed December 10 by the Department of Agriculture. Supplies on the spot were nil. Several tankcars of domestic crude oil were offered at 29c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for January-February shipment.

Soybean—Offerings of crude oil were more liberal and the tone of the market was somewhat easier. Inquiry slackened and resale oil was available in larger volume. Tankcars were nominal at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, for prompt shipment, and April-September at 20c. Refined winterized oil was nominal at 31½c. to 32c. per pound, tankcars, and at 33c. and 33½c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York delivery.

Tall — Deliveries against contracts continued to absorb the production of refined oil. Offerings continued light as the output was sold well ahead. Crude oil was not offered, with consuming inquiry active.

Tung—Despite the higher prices asked for shipments from China, prices for all positions were unchanged but steady. Trading was light. Production of domestic oil was reported sold up to next March, and forward shipments were firm at 38⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills.

Los Angeles, Dec. 12. — Business in crude and refined vegetable oils was slow this week. There was excellent demand but short supplies. Price of peanut and soybean oil were lower. Tankcars were quoted as follows:

Chinawood, 38c. per pound; coconut, crude, 19c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 27c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; mustard seed, 20c. per pound; peanut, crude, 27c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; sesame seed, crude, 30c. per pound in tankcars; soybean, 23½c. per pound in tankcars; castor, prime cold pressed, 36c. per pound, drums included.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Buying continues good in vegetable oils. Tankcar prices were:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 18½c. to 19c. per pound; corn oil, crude, Decatur, 27½c. per pound; peanut oil, crude, southern points, 27c.; soybean oil, crude, mills, 23½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate last week. Market was steady and unchanged. Offerings were more liberal but were well held at former levels.

Lard—Reports that 15,000,000 pounds of lard would be allocated for export to Cuba during the first quarter of next year, improved the tone of the market last week. Inquiry was reported more active in Chicago and loose lard was 23c. bid against sales of 1c. below this figure a week ago. Sales of lard were transacted at 24½c. per pound, in tierces, Chicago basis.

Tallow—Further trading was reported at current levels last week. Sales of scattered tankcars and drum lots were recorded. Offerings for December delivery were scanty and bulk of sales were for January delivery.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market was quiet, with trading confined to immediate requirements. Prices were steady.

Grease Oil—Supplies were scarce in the local market and reports from Chicago stated that production was light and sold ahead. Winter strained was offered at 27c. and prime burn-

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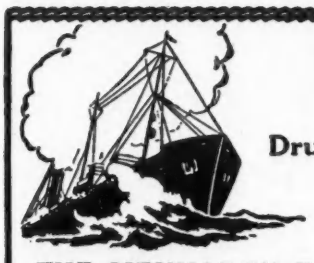

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ing at 27½c. per pound, in tankcars, Chicago.

Oleo Oil — Prices were easier and extra oil was reduced to 31c. per pound loose, New York delivery and 30c. per pound, Chicago.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Interest in refined oil was quiet last week, but with supplies limited, market was firm. Sellers were unable to offer except for nearby delivery. Production was sold well ahead.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Menhaden fishing activities off the coast of North Carolina continue to yield only modest results, in the output of oil with the season still having few weeks to run.

Sardine—Little of new interest was noted in the market. Demand for crude and refined oil continued active. Lack of offerings of crude oil hampered business and refined oil offerings were restricted to nearby delivery.

Los Angeles, Dec. 11.—Full moon period restricted fishing operations last week. Call for oil remains good. Catch for the season to December 6 was 169,023 tons, compared with 240,908 tons last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This market remains steady under an active consuming demand. Production was sold up and was readily taken against former orders. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Stearic Acid — Consuming inquiry was fairly active, and with output sold ahead, offerings continued restricted to small lots. Prices were unchanged and well maintained.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Fatty acids were reported in good demand last week. Prices were:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, nominal, 26½c. per pound, tankcars; 27¼c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 28c., tankcars, nominal; 28½c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 26c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 26½c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, nominal, 12c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, nominal 13c. to 15c., drums; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 8c. to 9c., tankcars.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Lack of buying interest further weakened the market. Prices were easy, and declined about $5 per ton. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $85 per ton, mills, while offerings in the Valley were named at $77 to $80 per ton, mills.

Minneapolis, Dec. 12.—Meal was finding a limited outlet at prices ranging down to $83 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week.....	8,100,000	8,169,000
Since Sept. 1.....	116,900,000	153,960,000

Peanut Meal— Demand continued slow, and increased stocks resulted in a decline of $7.50 per ton. Only scattered sales were reported. Meal, 45 percent was available at $70 per ton, mills, in the Southeast.

Soybean Meal—Liberal offerings and lack of buying interest further weakened this market. Prices were reduced $5 per ton. December was offered at $75 and January forward at $70 per ton, f.o.b. mills.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market was firm, with supplies of crude and refined scarce. Trading was light, but offerings also were limited. Refined, yellow, bricks were advanced to 62c. and 64c., and slabs to 61c. to 62c. per pound in cases, as to quantity, on the spot.

Candelilla—Inquiry was fairly active and, with supplies here light, the market was firmer. Crude was quoted at 78c. to 80c. and refined at 82c. to 84c. per pound, cases, on the spot.

Carnauba—Trading was restricted last week. Supplies were not heavy and the market was narrow and fairly steady. Offerings for shipment were confined to small quantities. No. 3, North country was quoted at $1.64 to $1.65 per pound, and refined at $1.73 to $1.75 per pound, as to quantity for spot delivery. Yellows were in scarce supply and No. 1 was quoted nominally at $1.90 to $1.95 per pound.

Japan—Sales of 455 cases of Japan wax were reported sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation recently to successful bidders. Highest bid was 51c. per pound; lowest bid, 35c. per pound, and average bids were 37¾c. per pound.

Montan—Distressed lots were absorbed and combined with an increased export demand, the market was firmer. Spot stocks were advanced to 54c. to 55c. per pound, according to quantity.

Ouricury—Demand was light and mainly for actual needs. Market was steady at former levels.

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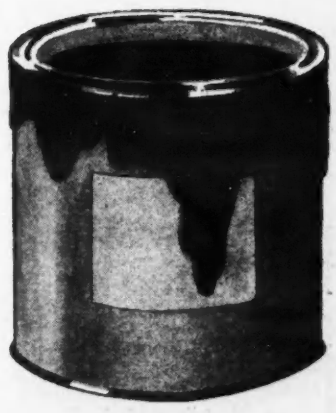

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AUTOCLAVES
1—Laboratory Autoclave, stainless steel, 2 gallon, 9"x9" with agitator; good for 125 pounds.
1—4'x7'6"—900 lbs.
1—4'x24'1"—600 lbs.
4—Sterilizers or Retorts, 6'x14'; 15 lbs.
1—Vulcanizer, 4'x18', bolted, hinged cover.

FILTER PRESSES
Shriver and Sperry—7" to 42".

FILLING EQUIPMENT
For Dry Materials, Juices, Liquids and Viscous Materials.

DRYERS
Buffalo and Devine, Proctor and Schwartz, Stokes, Huhn, others.

GLASS LINED EQUIPMENT
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined, Jacketed, Agitated, Processing Cooker—300 gallon.
1—Glass Lined, Jacketed, Open top Kettle; 35"x53", about 200 gallon.
2—Pfaudler 500 gallon, Vertical, Manhole type Tanks, side entering agitators, 4'x6'.
1—150 gallon, 3'x3', glass lined tank with side entering agitator, ½ HP motor.

ROLLER MILLS
3—Day and Ross water cooled mills, 12"x30".

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT
Fillers, Pneumatic Scale Top and Bottom Sealers, Wrapping Machines, etc.

TABLET MACHINES
Colton 3DT, Stokes Rotary D4, Stokes R, Colton 5½, and Colton Rotary 10-35 models.

VACUUM PUMP
1 Beach Russ, 750 CFM with 40 HP motor.

●

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CRUSHERS and PULVERIZERS

4—Sets Farrel Crushing Rolls, 10x20", 14" dia.x20".
1—24"x24" Jeffrey Single Roll Crusher.
1—24x28" Single Roll Crusher.
1—22x50" Champion All Steel Jaw Crusher.
2—24x36" Farrel Fdry. Jaw Crushers, 80 t.p.h. at 3"; Weight 79,000 lbs.
1—4-roll Raymond High Side Mill with double cone vacuum air classifier, etc.
6—No. 3 Raymond (hammer type) Pulverizers with whizzer separators, Raymond exhausters, etc. Also two No. 000 with air separators; No. 0000.
1—"Giant" B.&L. Rotary Crusher—for gypsum, etc. Two 13"x20" feed openings, 40 t.p.h.
3—Sturtevant Rotary Fine Crushers, No.'s 1, 1½.
1—No. 1½ Sturtevant Ring Roll Mill.
9—Hammer Mills: No. 20 Dixie with 25 H.P A.C. motor; 36x24" Type B Jeffrey; 36x24" Gruendler; No. 1 Williams Helix Seal with 10 H.P. A.C. motor; No. 2 Mikro; Williams No. 1 Jumbo Jr.; Gruendler Master with 2 H.P. motor; No. 3 Prater with 5 H.P. motor; Sturtevant Swing Sledge Mill 16" wide.
5—Cage Mill Disintegrators, 12", 24", 36".
4—Mead Disintegrators, No.'s 1, 3.
6—Schutz O'Neill No.'s 1 and 3 sugar type; 16", 22", 28".
2—Quaker City Mills, 3/5 H.P.
4—8" dia. x 30" Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, two unlined and two with bolted iron linings, all with cast steel machine-cut herringbone gear drives for direct motor connection.
3—Hardinge Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 8'x30" (11'10" long c/c of main bearings) and 6'x22"; also iron lined, 3'x8" and 8'x20".
3—5'x20' Bonnot Tube Mills, silex lined, steel heads; Smidth 5'6"x20'; also 3'x8' iron lined ball or rod mill.
3—Colloid Mills—U.S. with 2—15 H.P. motors; Charlotte No. 600; also Size 8 Premier, Type U-4, stellited, 10 H.P. A.C. motor.
4—Attrition Mills—36" with 100 H.P. motors; 26" Robinson with 25 H.P. motors; 24"—20 H.P. motors.
1—Size "B" Erie City Coal Pulverizer.
1—42" Sturtevant Vertical Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. 3/60/440 v. motor.
12—Buhrstone Grinding Mills—Dry, 12", 18", 30", 36", 42";—Wet, 8", 10", 20", 30", also battery two 30" Ross w/e.

FILLING LINE

1—K. K. 8 stem Rotary Vacuum FILLER.
1—K. K. 20' steel CONVEYOR BELT, 4" wide.
1—CAPEM sgl. head CAPPER with auto. CAP FEED.
1—WEEKS auto. straight line LABELLER.

TABLET MACHINES

2—Stokes RD-4 Rotary 16 punch, maximum 1" dia.
2—Colton Model 5-½T, single punch, maximum 3" dia.
2—Kux Pelleting Presses, Model 5.
4—Stokes "R" single punch, maximum 2-½" dia.
4—Stokes "F" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.
1—Stokes "O" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.
1—Stokes "N" single punch, maximum ½" dia.

RECTIFYING COLUMN

1—All Copper 54" dia. x 22'6" high, 30-plate, 16-section RECTIFYING COLUMN, with copper Tube Dephlegmator & Condenser. Excellent condition: used on Methanol.

BAKER PERKINS MIXER

1—NEW, UNUSED BAKER PERKINS 150 gal. capacity, 100 gal. working capacity' MIXER, equipped with double sigma blades, steam jacketed, SIZE 15, STYLE VI, TYPE BS, equipped with Hydraulic tilting device, roller bearings throughout.

ALUMINUM

VACUUM STILLS. KETTLES, TANKS

26—Closed STORAGE TANKS, rectangular shaped, 73"x34"x60", 700 gal. capacity.
26—Closed STORAGE TANKS rectangular shaped, 56"x46"x72", 800 gal. capacity.
2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—800 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP ⅛" PLATE.

1—Stokes No. 2 gear type TUBE FILLER.
1—Colton No. 2 worm type TUBE FILLER.
1—Stokes TUBE CLOSER & CLIPPER.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
1—Colton No. 5T TUBE FILLER, max. 1½" dia. x 8" long, m.d.

VACUUM PUMPS

3—DRY VACUUM PUMPS, Ingersoll-Rand, 1048 CFM, each 17"x 10", Duplex, with belt idlers for short drive.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryers complete.
1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER complete.
2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
1—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary' Dryer, double shell.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—4'x20' ROTARY KILNS or ROTARY DRYERS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

MISCELLANEOUS

6—350 gal. Sowers-Dopp Jack. Agitated Kettles.
12—150 gal. Sowers-Dopp steam jack. Kettles.
1—350 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettle or Vac. Still.
1—World straightaway automatic LABELER, M.D.
3—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic LABELING Machines.
10—Copper & Aluminum KETTLES to 600 gal. cap.
1—K.K. 12"x12" bronze FILTER PRESS, plated frame.
3—Day size "D," 600 lb. Dry POWDER MIXERS.
2—Copper steam jacketed agitated KETTLES, 1—54" dia. x 42" deep, 300 gals.; 1—36" dia. x 31" deep, 70 gals.
1—Dopp 500 gallon cast iron jacketed KETTLE.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER.
2—Stokes No. 15 auger POWDER FILLERS.
2—Colton No. 3 TOGGLE Globule PRESSES, for making capsules.
11—250 gal. closed GLASS LINED TANKS.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head Capping Machine.
Approximately 400 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

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1—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with 14 60"x80" shelves.
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4—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½'x3½', 30"x8', 4'x10', 5'x35'.
2—Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x27'0", 6'x25'.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40", 5'x6'.
8—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 4½'x35', 6'x35', 5½'x40', 7½'x65', 10'x90'
1—7½'x130' Rotary Kiln.

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Pneumatic Scale, 8 Spout Bottle Filler with Single Head Automatic Capper.
2—32" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 36 Chambers.
4—36" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 44 Chambers.
6—30"x30" C.I. Recessed Filter Presses, 36 Chambers.
1—Lehman 4 Roll High Speed Mill, 13"x32".
1—Kent 3-Roll Mill, 12" x 30".
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Filler, Closer & Crimper.
3—No. 10 Sweetland Filters.
2—Alsop Sealed Disc Filters.
9—Gyro Sifters, 20"x48".
10—1000 and 2000-lb. Powder Mixers, NEW.
6—Baker Perkins and Readco 100 gal. Jacketed, Heavy Duty, Double-Arm Mixers.
7—Duriron & Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 3".

2—Lehmann 5 Roll Roller Mills, 20"x48".
1—100 gal. Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe ½ gal., 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 2'x8".
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
3—Abbe Blutergess Sifters.

1—No. 150 Kelly Pressure Filter.
2—Vallez Filters, Lab. & No. 49.
2—American 4' 4 Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
2—Oliver Filters, 8'x12'.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses. 12". 18", 24". 30". 32". 36".
3—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 18" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
2—De Laval No. 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—American Tool 40" Centrifugal, direct Motor driven, perforated basket, 1200 RPM.
5—Tolhurst 32". 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.

11—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.
10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles. 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 375 to 1,000 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single to quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

TABLET MACHINES

6—Stokes "T," 1¼".
8—Stokes "R," 2¼".
1—Stokes Rotary DD82, 1 7/16".
10—Stokes Rotary D4, 31/32".
2—Kux, 2½" to 4".
3—Colton Rotary, ¾".
1—Mulford Single Punch, 1¼"
6—Stokes "F," ¾".
5—Colton Single Punch, ⅝".
All the above practically new, ready for prompt shipment.

1—Day 600 lb. Powder Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
5—Day, W. & P. Readco Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 100 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal. Stainless Steel, Double-Arm Mixer.

3—Stokes and Smith auger type powder fillers.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Filler, Closer & Crimper.
2—Burt Automatic Can Labelers.
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1—Stainless steel kettle, 55 gals.
1—Stainless steel storage tank, 3,800 gals.
1—Stainless steel tank, 100 gals.
1—Durion Heat Exchanger, No. 12H.
1—Pfaudler, glass lined storage tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Baker Perkins, Stainless steel jacketed mixer, 50 gals.
1—Readco, jacketed shredder, 100 gals.
2—Readco, jacketed mixers, 100 gals.

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2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia.

10—Sperry 32" Iron Filter Presses.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x10' and 5'x6'.
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side Mill, complete, 65 H.P. motor.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal. Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jack. Agitated Kettles, 350 & 400 gals.
10—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80 & 375 gals., some agitated.
4—Aluminum Jack. Kettles, 60, 80 & 100 gals.
1—Stokes ½" Eureka Tablet Machine.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 12" x 9" Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
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New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
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12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills
1—Bonnot 27" Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
18—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spira' & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 250 gals., Single & Double Arm.
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2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers. 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill, 7"x20".
10—Iron Mills, 12". 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 75 gals.
3—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
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Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
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Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
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5—Mikro pulverizers.
2—Stokes piston filling machines.
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1—Rotary 12x12" double drum dryer.
3—K. K. 18 spout rotary fillers.
2—Stainless steel Charlotte colloid mills, 30 and 50 h.p.
1—Read double arm jacketed mixer, 77 gallons.
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2—M&S 4 and 6 pocket fillers.
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1—National 12 pocket powder filler.
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2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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FOR SALE

5—DRYERS, Atmospheric Double Drum, 22"x38".
1—PFAUDLER S.S. 6,000 Gal. Jacketed Tank.
1—DAY 16"x40" W.C. Three Roller Mill.
4—RAYMOND 8" Pulverizers with Explosion-Proof Motors.
1—DE LAVAL No. 600 Centrifuge, M.D.
1—Semi-Cast Steel Autoclave, 60 Gal., Agitated.
1—"AMPFIL" Ampule Filling Machine.
1—Standard Automatic 10 Stem Vacuum Filler.
1—WORLD Automatic Duplex Labeler.
1—CAPEM Automatic 4 Head Screw Capper.
1—Pneumatic Scale 6 Head Auto. Screw Capper.
1—ROSS Heavy Duty 20 Gal. Pony Mixer.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines for ¼" to 1½".
6—COPPER COATING PANS, 24", 30", 38".
4—STOKES No. 43A Granulators, M.D.
20—NEW STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, 60, 100, 200 Gal.
27—JACKETED KETTLES—Alum., Copper, S.S. & Nickel, 20 to 500 Gal.
1—STAINLESS STEEL CLOSED TANK, 60"x32", with 5 turns 1" Coil.
4—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED JACKETED KETTLES, 100 and 250 Gal.
1—ROTEX SIFTER, 20"x48" Screen.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt, $15.00 each.
Copper Tank with Agitator and Coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
1—International Centrifuge, size 3, type FS, stainless steel with motor.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" sue., 2" disch. (new).
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
10—Steel Storage Tanks, 24' dia. x 20' high, with closed tops

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Well established Canadian firm of chemical importers and manufacturers, with adequate trade coverage and technical staff at their disposal, now representing several outstanding American companies, is interested in additional lines of chemicals and allied products from manufacturers only for resale in Canada, or would manufacture on royalty basis. OPD 273.

BUSINESS WANTED

Wanted to purchase: A small chemical or drug jobbing and/or manufacturing business. Please give all details and price in replies. Information will be held confidential. OPD 284.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Paint equipment—3 roller mill, 50 gallon heavy paste change can mixer, 135 gallon post mixer, 200 gallon steam-jacketed kettle with agitator. Preferably with motors. OPD 287.

Equipment wanted: Four (4) Pfaudler jacketed 500 gallon glass lined closed vessels with agitators and suitable connections, new or used in good condition. Also need 5 and 7½ HP class 1 group D motors. OPD 297.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 263.

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Chemical products distributor will consider financial investment in chemical manufacturing company operating below capacity due to shortage of raw materials or capital. Reply to OPD 241.

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Canadian fir oil—we have secured the 1947 production of another producer. This is an oil of high quality offered at an attractive price to firms wishing to contract for a year on monthly deliveries of one to ten 400-pounds drums. Canada Distribution Co., P.O. Box 1093, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada.

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Offer: 40 tons of aluminum sulphate, 40 tons epsom salts U.S.P., 30 drums carbon tet, 1,000 pounds potassium permanganate, 6 tons sodium bisulfite. OPD 285.

For sale: excess inventory—7 drums quinaldine; 2 drums quinoline. Reasonably priced to move quickly. OPD 290.

Will trade paint industry raw materials. We offer refined glycerine, formaldehyde, maleic anhydride, tall oil, amberol 801P resin, alkyds of known brands, new 55-gallon oil type drums, zinar and 5-gallon cans. Our No. 1 choice is titanium dioxide. Second choice other white hiding pigments. Will also consider pentaerythritol and phthalic anhydride. Wire or mail reply: attention president, this box number. We will contact you by phone. OPD 292.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale: 200 lbs. acid nucleic, 200 lbs. sodium nucleinate at especially low prices. OPD 296.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will buy immediately: carload and less carload quantities of sodium lactate (50%) lactic acid (80% or 50%). OPD 283.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 268.

Paint manufacturer willing to pay premium prices for titanium pigments, lithopone, zinc sulfide, or any other white hiding pigment. All replies will be held confidential. OPD 293.

Manufacturer wishes to purchase outside white, interior semi gloss and flat white. Will furnish all necessary vehicles and cans—you furnish lithopone and other pigments. OPD 299.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted: experienced scientifically educated assistant superintendent for large soya bean oil mill. Salary, $4,500 per year to begin with; steady increases to be made if services warrant. Candidate must be of good character, energetic and well trained in expeller operations. Wire application and confirm by special delivery letter. OPD 259.

Reputable manufacturer of high grade floor maintenance materials desires factory representatives to cover: 1—the southwestern territory including Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and 2—the eastern territory, on straight commission basis. Substantial volume of sales are now on the books in these territories. We desire men with experience in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries, of good character, with good sales records. Confidential correspondence and personal interviews solicited. Location, southern New England. OPD 282.

Excellent opportunity in research and development work on stains and fillers is offered experienced chemist formulator by one of leading midwest manufacturers. Pleasant, modern working conditions with some service work. Outline experience and education. Your reply will be kept confidential. OPD 291.

POSITIONS WANTED

Employers: call us for trained and experienced personnel for research, development, production and technical sales work. Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency) 45 John street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650. Confidential and careful placements.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical executive, graduate chemical engineer, age 44. Extensive experience with most outstanding and progressive chemical corporations in factory management and as director of research and technical service. Considers change and will be available for position as factory manager or director of research and development. OPD 271.

Chemist, finishes, coatings, all components and basic organic. First class experience in production and development. Very exceptional record in high grade work. Seeks permanent, progressive position near New York City in any applied organic field. OPD 289.

Available immediately: a man of wide and diversified experience, domestic and export; 25 years successful association with chemical industry offers services as sales manager or kindred administrative responsibility. Impeccable references. Confidential personal interview solicited. Location, New York City. OPD 298.

Salesman, paints, varnishes, over 30 years selling experience. Established trade among leading jobbers, retail paint stores, contractors, in the metropolitan area, wishes to connect with first class manufacturer. Address OPD 300.

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New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N. Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

We have spray drying service available. OPD 264.

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2—5" x 5" York Ammonia Compressor, Model D-8, 2 cylinder, vertical single acting, 360 RPM, V-Belt driven by 20 H.P. motor, 1750 RPM, 220/440 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle.

4—4" x 4" Frick Ammonia Compressor, 2 cylinder, vertical, single acting, type-G, complete with V-Belt drive, 10 H.P. 220/440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1745 RPM motor.

All New 1942.

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5—Type 10DZ	2—Type 20DZ
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2—Type 15DZ	3—Type 25DPL

All made of type R55 metal.

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10—Vertical warming tanks, jacketed, 10' dia. x 11' high x ¼" plate. Bolted dished head, 2½" flange around top, complete with 2 blade agitators, Philadelphia gear reducer and 5 H.P. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt.

4—24' dia. x 20' high x ⅝" steel Horton vertical tanks. Riveted construction in three sections.

8—Mixing tanks, 10' dia. x 10'6" high, welded 3/8" plate, complete with 3 H.P. lightning mixers, mounted on top.

AGITATORS

12—New Patterson Agitators, 1 H.P., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1200 RPM motor, complete with 60" type 316 stainless steel shafts and gear reducers, 400 RPM output.

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1—100,000 gallon water tank mounted on 125' structural steel frame, complete with stand pipe and ladders.

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2—Water gas generating sets with igniters, wash boxes and seals.
1—200 lb. waste heat boiler, 3,375 sq. ft. heating surface.
1—Scrubbing tower, 8' diam. x 41' high, which is alongside the building.
2—Interchangers (shell and tube) 48" D x 18'-0" high.
2—C.I. vessels, 9'0" D x 4'0" high.
1—C.I. vessel, 10'0" D x 20'0" high.
1—Steam-driven gas compressor, 5-stage Nordberg, 3500 cfm to 1750 psi.
3—Steam-driven gas compressors, 4-stage, Nordberg, 675 cfm to 1750 psi.
2—Steam-driven ammonia compressors rated at 80 tons ea.
1—Steam-driven gas booster compressor, Nordberg. 1400 to 1750 psi., displacement 2.69 cu. ft. per rev.
2—Steam-driven gas booster compressors, Nordberg, 1400 to 1750 psi., displacement .966 cu. ft. per rev.
3—Steel tanks 8' D x 24'8" long. Miscellaneous scrubbers, intercoolers and auxiliary equipment for these machines.

CRANES:

1—46'2½" span, 25 tons capacity.
1—67'8" span, 25 ton capacity.
1—25'9½" span, 25 ton capacity.
1—27'3" span, 25 ton capacity.
2—14'6" span, 25 ton capacity.

Much other miscellaneous equipment.

PAINTS WANTED

EXPORTER having large orders on hand for high grade paints and enamels would like contact with manufacturer interested in supplying. We are willing to extend credits to help increase production. Box 286, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL TRADER

Wanted good chemical trader for purchasing chemical products for export only with first-class knowledge of operation. Wanted by export house. Pay commensurate with ability.

BOX 295
OIL, PAINT and DRUG REPORTER

POSITION VACANT

Wanted, man 30 to 35. Should have chemistry degree, preferably knowledge of chemistry of fats, oils, soaps. Job is control of raw and finished goods, plant work—eventually full control Plant. Starting $3,000.00 and bonus. Later compensation dependent upon results on percentage basis. Write giving full details and past record to Box 294, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Trade Briefs

Wilmington Gasoline Company, Los Angeles, will construct a new refinery building in San Pedro, Calif.

Texas Company has reported a "significant" oil discovery in Colombia by its South American subsidiary, Texas Petroleum Company.

C. U. Daniels, general manager in charge of operations of Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela, C. A., Caracas, Venezuela, will become president of the company on April 1, 1947.

Spang-Chalfant division of the National Supply Company, Pittsburgh, announces development of plastic-coated steel pipe resistant to the corrosive conditions often encountered in oil well drilling.

Continental Oil Company has discovered an oil field twelve miles southwest of Medicine Lodge, Kans. Initial production was estimated at fifty barrels of twenty-seven degree gravity oil and 1,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

California Standard Oil Company recently announced that a bonus of one week's pay will be made, December 2, to all employees having at least one month's service. Certain seagoing personnel, who have received recent wage increases, and officers of the company, will not receive the bonus.

FOR SALE

Surplus Chemical Equipment, including

Solvent Extraction Equipment
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Pulverizing Equipment

Many items have the necessary electric motors.
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1 Byrd or similar continuous centrifuge, iron or steel.

6,000 to 8,000 gallon heavy steel tanks suitable for vacuum.

1,000 to 6,000 gallon closed tanks of Haveg, rubber-lined or other material suitable for muriatic acid storage.

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120 Lister Avenue Newark, New Jersey
Telephone: Mitchell 2-6210

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Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has opened a new 3,000,000 gallon barge terminal at St. Albans, W. Va.

Shell Oil Company has been granted permission to erect a $3,500,000-gallon storage plant in St. Louis. It will be built at a cost of $625,000.

Pantepec Oil Company has announced discovery of a new oil field in Venezuela. The field is owned jointly by Pantepec and the Atlantic Refining Company.

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